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Nazis Plan Wider Purges; Espionage Charge for Trio; Mexico in Flag Day Fete

The World's Day—June 10, 1942

Europe: Nazis Plan New Purge in Reprisals

A new Nazi purge in all the occupied countries, involving sweeping punitive measures, is about to begin, it was announced in Berlin, according to Bern Swizerland, dispatches. Executions in Czechoslovakia have reached 275 in number since assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, former Prague Gestapo chief.

Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel participated in a Navy Day demonstration and bestowal of military decorations.

Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., arrived in Britain "on official business" for the U. S. Navy, it was announced in London.

Three thousand Frenchmen were reported to have attended the last rites of an RAF pilot who was shot down along the French coast. The report came from Vichy.

Secret plans for a scorched earth policy in the event of invasion of England have been issued together with new regulations for civilian action, it was announced in London. [Page 7.]

A Third of Paris Jews, originally numbering 110,000, now are in concentration camps or have simply disappeared from the former French capital, it was announced in Vichy.

New England: Trio Indicted on Espionage Charge

Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze (National German-American Bund leader, Anastase Vonsiatsky, head of All-Russian Fascist Party, and three others were indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Hartford, Conn., on charge of conspiracy to violate 1917 Espionage Act. [Page 5.]

Weavers whose strike at the American Woolen Mills in Lawrence, Mass., brought a protest last night from the War Labor Board, voted today to return to work. [Earlier story: Page 4.]

Survivors of United Nations freighter torpedoed 180 miles off New England coast, relate tale of daring navigation of small boats under difficulties. [Details: Page 5.]

Radcliffe College graduation exercises held today at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, with degrees being presented to more than 220 seniors. [Story and picture: Page 5.]

Washington: Mexico to Join in Flag Day Fete

Mexico will pledge its adherence to the cause of the United Nations at a flag day ceremony at the White House next Sunday, for which President Roosevelt has asked representatives of all the United Nations to gather, it was announced. Mexico will become the 27th member of the United Nations.

King George II of Greece was expected to arrive in Washington late in the day. He will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House tonight; will confer with high officials in the next few days, and is scheduled to leave for New York June 16.

A reduction in the WPA in the coming fiscal year was proposed by the House Appropriations Committee which recommended an appropriation of $280,000,000 as compared to $875,000,000 granted for the current year.

Return to the United States of Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the Services of Supply, who has been engaged in conferences in London for more than a fortnight, was announced by the War Department.

President Roosevelt indicated that there would be no immediate move to draft youths of 18 and 19, telling his press conference that the suggestion is now under study.

Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, announced that he had been informed by the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, that it had received a communication from Shanghai that the 3,000 civilians interned by the Japanese in Manila are receiving good treatment; about 2,500 internees are Americans, of whom 1,200 are women.

National: Review Asked of Jehovah's Witness Case

A rehearing of the recent Jehovah's Witness case in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that municipalities might tax the selling of religious tracts or leaflets will be sought, the American Civil Liberties Union announced.

The cruiser Santa Fe was launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards in Camden, N. J., a year and three days after its keel was laid.

A "responsible partnership" must be maintained by the United Nations in the postwar readjustment, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, declared.

The War: Russians Holding Fast at Sevastopol

Russia: Soviets claimed to be holding fast in sustained German attack on Sevastopol in the Crimea.

Madagascar: British troops were reported to have evacuated the East Madagascar coast, presumably as a preliminary to negotiations which were reported under way between officers of the British landing expedition and French officials of the island.

Pacific: Japanese communiqué implied troops had been landed on Aleutian Islands and that two United States aircraft carriers had been sunk off Midway Island. Sinking of one Japanese carrier, damage to another, and damage to a cruiser was admitted.

Libya: British forces were counterattacking after failure of Axis assaults on Bir Hacheim.

China: Chinese troops struck behind Japanese lines and were said to have advanced to within 12 miles of Japanese-occupied Capital of Kiangsi Province.

Australia: General MacArthur's airmen scored "13-to-2" victory over Japanese fliers.

At Sea: Torpedoing of British freighter in Atlantic and American ship in Pacific brought toll of Allied and neutral ship losses in Atlantic and Pacific areas to 263.

Correction

An Associated Press dispatch yesterday quoting British Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris as predicting 10,000-plane RAF raids on Germany, was subsequently corrected by that news agency. Air Marshal Harris is now quoted as having said that the raids on Cologne "can and if necessary will be far surpassed." [Details: Page 6.]

Justice Murphy Off Bench for Duration; Will Train for Officer of Infantry

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Associate Justice Frank Murphy is leaving the Supreme Court temporarily, associates said today, to become a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

Attachés of the high court reported that he would take the oath of office at the War Department later today and would leave shortly thereafter for Fort Benning, Ga., for four months of intensive training in the field and then would spend six weeks in the Advanced School of Infantry at Fort Benning.

He is to be attached to the office of the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall.

It was said at the Court that Justice Murphy would not resign but would be absent "for the duration."

Justice Murphy saw overseas service in the last war. When the United States entered that war, he entered an officers' training school and in 1918 went overseas as Captain in the 85th Division.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Poor Dimout Faces Drastic Move by Army

State Public Safety group asserts constant warnings to local officials have not been met.

Drastic action by the Army to enforce the dimout regulation in New England was foreseen today by officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety who said that constant warnings by the Committee to local civilian defense officials had failed to produce the desired results.

The Committee on Public Safety statement followed an announcement last night by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area commander, that the New England dimout was "unsatisfactory."

Prime violator on the entire New England shoreline is the city of Boston, the Public Safety spokesman said. This fact became apparent several nights ago, he added, when Army and Navy officials together with State and city authorities viewed the coastline from a ship several miles offshore. The skyglow caused by the lights of Boston was "disgraceful," the official said.

Reported Violations

It was learned that the State Committee on Public Safety has repeatedly called attention of the Boston Committee to violations of dimout regulations by Boston stores.

"They apparently want to carry on 'business as usual,'" the Public Safety official said.

Some progress is being made by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in the matter of shielding street lights throughout the city, the spokesman said. If this doesn't do the job, he added, the next step will be to cut down the wattage.

The Skyglow

Chief difficulty, and the one which makes hazardous coastwise shipping, is the skyglow which can be seen as far as 40 miles at sea, General Miles told a press conference yesterday. Recent tests with light meters off the New England coast showed that the skyglow is "at least four or five times greater than it should be for safety," he added.

He described skyglow as the reflection of numerous lights on clouds or haze which varies greatly with atmospheric conditions but exists in some measure even on the clearest nights due to an imperceptible haze. It is a constant white curtain of light against which any ship is clearly silhouetted, he said.

At the conference held prior to a radio broadcast last night General Miles said there are plenty of teeth in the dimout regulations and the Army "will do plenty" if it be-

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U. S. Denies Nippon Troops in Aleutians; Boston Cheers 13 Allied War Heroes; U.S.-Britain Pool Production and Food

Program is designed to make two nations into single consuming and producing unit.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The United States and Great Britain are today joining the production of their factories and their farms in a common war strategy.

They are acting more fully than ever before to fight the war as one.

This merging of production and raw materials and foods, announced simultaneously in Washington and London by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, is being accomplished through the establishment of two new joint Anglo-American boards.

They have the authority to make the United States and the United Kingdom into a single producing and consuming unity for the duration of the war and will begin at once to work to that end.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board and Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, head the combined Production and Resources Board.

In Charge of Food

Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Robert H. Brand, Chief of the British Food Mission, head the combined Food Board.

The new pooling organizations will operate mainly from Washington. Both Captain Lyttelton and Mr. Brand are now in the capital and in their absence will name authoritative deputies.

In disclosing these developments at his press conference Tuesday afternoon, President Roosevelt said that the two boards would "complete the organization needed for the most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and the United Kingdom for the prosecution of the war."

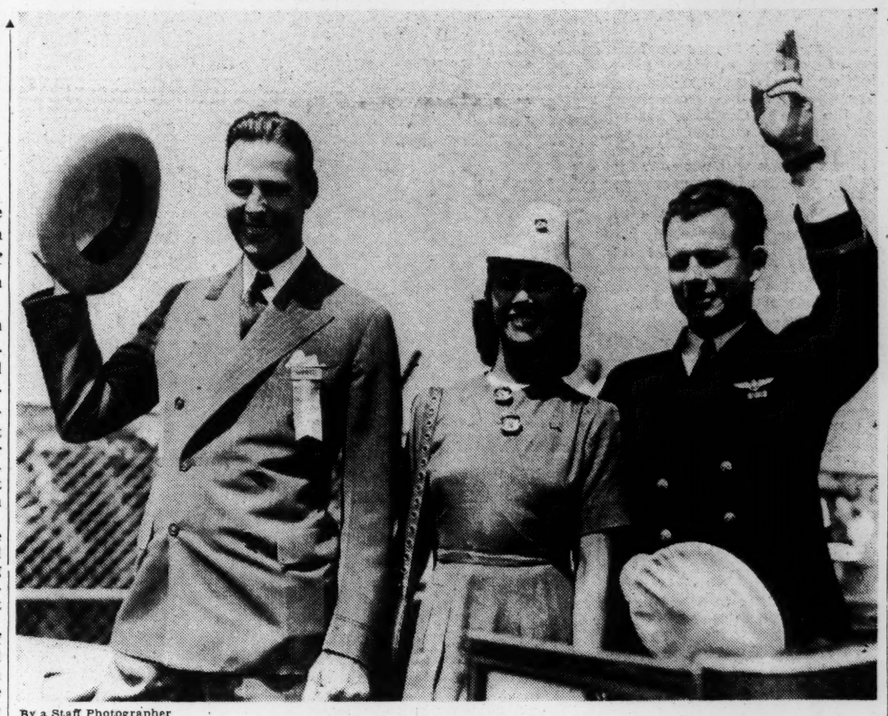
Purpose of Program

The Production and Resources Board is authorized to:

1. Combine the production programs of the United States and the United Kingdom into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war—the latter to be determined by the Combined

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Britain terms joint board a landmark in relations: Page 8.



By a Staff Photographer

Welcome to Boston!

Left to right: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston; Miss Lily Pons, opera singer, and Ensign Donald F. Mason, U. S. N., of Rochester, N. Y., recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross and silver star of sighted Sub,Sank Same" fame, who later got his second submarine, one of the 13 war heroes welcomed at East Boston Airport this morning on a Nation-wide tour in the interest of the War Bond campaign.

Tokyo implies force had landed—Admits only one warship was sunk in Midway battle.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A Navy spokesman in Washington has denied Japanese claims that Nipponese troops have landed in the Aleutian Islands. "None of our inhabited areas, islands or rocks is troubled with uninvited visitors up to this time," the spokesman said categorically.

The Navy's denial followed by a few hours Axis radiocasts in which the Japanese belatedly offered their version of the operations off Midway Island and the Bering Sea chain. The Japanese minimized their losses in mid-Pacific and asserted that soldiers had occupied American bases in the western Aleutians.

In the Midway action, the Tokyo Radio announced, one Japanese aircraft carrier was sunk, another carrier was "heavily" damaged, and one cruiser was damaged, while 35 airplanes were acknowledged to be missing. On the other side of the balance sheet, the Tokyo Radio claimed two American aircraft carriers of the 19,900-ton Hornet and Enterprise types were sunk and 120 United States aircraft brought down.

This is widely at variance with official American accounts which list two or three Japanese carriers sunk and from 11 to 14 other vessels, including three battleships, damaged, with United States losses put at one destroyer sunk, one carrier damaged, and "some" planes destroyed.

In describing activities off Alaska, the Japanese said that after destroying 14 American planes and sinking a large transport, naval units on June 7 "in closest co-operation with troops of the Army destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area."

Admiral Nimitz described the situation in the Aleutians as "confused" several days ago but there has been no hint from any source to confirm the Japanese claim of troop landings.

The specious nature of the Japanese claims, both as to the Midway and the Aleutian Islands actions, seems plain. Tokyo's announcement obviously was designed for home consumption and for propaganda purposes. At the same time in claiming two American carriers, the Japanese may have been trying the old Axis trick of evoking a denial which would give some indication of the whereabouts of the ships in question. Likewise, the allusion to troops in the Aleutians may have been a "fishing" expedition to gain information on the strength of American defense forces.

Meanwhile, in Russia the Soviets appear to be holding off sustained German land and air attempts to gain control of Sevastopol, although they admit that some penetration of the Black Sea city's defenses has been made.

In the decrescent Libyan action, both German and Italian communiqués acknowledged that General Ritchie's forces were counterattacking after halting new Axis assaults in Bir Hacheim.

In the Far East, Chinese troops, striking behind Japanese lines, were said to have advanced to within 12 miles of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied Capital of Kiangsi Province, while General MacArthur's airmen reported a "13 to 2" victory over enemy aircraft in the Southwest Pacific.

A Navy announcement of the torpedoeing of a British merchantman in the North Atlantic and the sinking of an American freighter off the Pacific Coast brought the toll of Allied and neutral ship losses in the Atlantic and Pacific areas to 263.

Bad weather kept the RAF at home Tuesday night.

Commandos, RAF and U. S. Pilots Greeted

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston hospitality burst into rolling breakers of cheer upon cheer; it stretched the civic countenance in one long, joyful grin that wouldn't come off the whole day through; it spilled, full and over-flowing, in a straight-from-the-heart welcome that all but overwhelmed the 13 modest American and British war heroes upon whom it was unloosed here today.

Originally 10 British and 5 Americans were expected to arrive this morning, but at the last moment two of the American men were called back to active duty. They were Lieut. Commander Harold P. Smith, and Second Lieut. George S. Welch.

Tough men of the British Commandos, RAF pilots, recently in the daring raids over Rostok and Lubeck, over Occupied France and far-away Tobruk, and three of America's own—fliers who have sent their bombs hurtling upon the Japanese in the Pacific—heard today, instead of the roar of guns and the crash of exploding missiles, the full-throated acclaim of thousands along the route of their cavalcade.

From the East Boston Airport, where they arrived at 10 o'clock this morning to be greeted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, to the Boston Navy Yard and the Fore River Shipyard where they saw America's mighty answer to the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

War heroes speak in Quincy: Page 5.

RAF Scores Aerial Coup; Change in Soviet Policy?

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA, June 8 (Delayed)—A record in air co-operation with ground forces has been achieved by Royal Air Force squadrons in Libya under the command of Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Coningham during the present Libyan offensive. For the RAF has followed its declared policy of directing its entire operational plan toward furnishing the maximum immediate assistance to Army forces resisting the enemy panzer thrust.

For this purpose, bomber squadrons which previously had been used to bomb the enemy's rear have concentrated their activities on enemy forward positions. On several occasions, South African-piloted Bostons — American-built medium Douglas bombers—have served directly as frontline artillery "softening up" the enemy's position directly prior to the tank and infantry assault with excellent results.

They also have been used with similar success for low-altitude bombing of enemy supply columns.

Daily since the Italian offensive opened, enemy vehicles—both the "hard-skinned stuff" or armored columns and the "soft-skinned stuff" or supply columns—have felt the concentrated striking power of RAF fighters—Kittyhawks, Tomahawks, Hurricanes—which have been converted for present purposes into dive bomb-

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 10 — Are significant changes taking place in Russia's military thinking?

The question is suggested by a Soviet admission of heavy losses in the Kharkov fighting, namely, 5,000 killed and 70,000 missing.

Heretofore the Russians have been careful to conceal or disguise the extent of their losses in war news releases at home. The change in policy may mean that the Russian Government is now confident that the peoples' morale can best be benefitted by not withholding the facts. Or it may mean that Russia wants its allies to know what the war is costing it and why a second front is desired.

Another change in Soviet national psychology may be deduced from the unexpected display in the largest shop windows in Kuibyshev and other cities last week of a picture of Gen Alexei Brusiloff in full Czarist uniform with the orders of Saint George, Stanislav, Anna, Andrew and Vladimir on his tunic. The picture was taken at a court ball which followed the Russian breakthrough on the Austrian Front on June 4, 1916, when the Central Powers suffered casualties of 1,500,000 killed and wounded and 450,000 taken prisoner.

Do the Russians believe that General Brusiloff's laurels are within reach of modern military leaders such as Gen. G. Z. Zhukoff, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko and Gen. Ivan Koneff? At any rate some such feat of arms will be required if the Germans are to be defeated this year. It is highly probable that there will be ambitious attempts and they must come very soon.

Outside of Soviet circles military comment here is still revolving around the somewhat stale themes of late spring and watery terrains unpropitious for caterpillar tanks. On one important point, however, there is general support for the very optimistic article by Major General Zhuravleff published in last week's Moscow News stating the relation of forces has fundamentally changed—an opinion which was found strongly entrenched in Moscow some time previously.

President Orders Rubber Drive Before Gas Rationing Action

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia of New York told a Senate Commerce subcommittee today that "every available means of transportation must be rationed" immediately to get fuel oil and essential gasoline supplies into the Northeast before winter to avoid a catastrophe.

"We must provide for the safety and health of the people in this area and we cannot have a moratorium on time to do it."

The Mayor said that steps necessary to meet the fuel shortage in the Northeast would be costly, "but that is part of the war."

He urged that the New England States be given first consideration because when the cold weather comes "the waterways will be frozen and they will be cut off entirely."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10 — A quick, nation-wide collection of scrap rubber on the most intensive salvage lines in history is ordered by President Roosevelt as the precursor to final decision on gasoline rationing.

The order came as astonished Senators investigating the rubber shortage fascinatedly watched a B. F. Goodrich Company official compound some synthetic rubber in ten seconds and bounce it on the floor.

K. D. Smith of Akron, Ohio, Assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of Factory Operations, poured what he called "liquid ameripol latex" into a beaker, added acetic acid, squeezed the surplus liquid out, and bounced the ball.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon commented with a grin: "I'll be darned. That's pretty good."

Mr. Smith said that 20 cents a pound would be a "very fair" price for the synthetic rubber and demonstrated to the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee a number of tires in which it had been used.

The salvage campaign will be completed in two weeks, Mr. Roosevelt hopes, during which the nation-wide rationing of gasoline will be held off. If the salvage campaign yields enough rubber to guarantee minimum needs gasoline rationing, except on the eastern seaboard, will be dropped.

Mr. Roosevelt thus temporizes with the critical problem in order to ascertain the exact extent of the country's rubber shortage before imposing final drastic steps re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Dealers point to few usable rubber items: Page 4.

Parliament: Revised Setup Urged

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10—A revolutionary suggestion involving abandonment of the British Parliamentary system, and division into separate parliaments with an Imperial body governing from another section of the Empire leads a list of highly significant official statements which throw new light on the type of postwar world being planned in secret on behalf of the Government here.

The parliamentary reform statement was made by no less a figure than Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare and spokesman of the Government in the House of Lords. He told the House of Lords during a recent debate that the most effective and democratic postwar development of the British Empire would be to disband the present British Parliament in London and replace it with "separate Parliaments in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, with an Imperial Federated Parliament representing all Parliaments of the Empire, sitting, not in this country at all, but in some more central place such as Cape Town. This latter cabinet would be responsible for imperial defense and foreign policy. "Surely if Singapore has a lesson for us, it is this," Lord Selborne told the House of Lords.

Lord Selborne's statement is one of the most striking and far-reaching yet made. Some sections of the British press here today seem precipitate in interpreting it as a Government plan whereas Lord Selborne himself made no such claim. Nonetheless, wholehearted the support that Lord Selborne personally attached to the idea comes significantly from one of the most successful and experienced businessmen who strengthen the present British Government with their knowledge and contact with practical affairs.

Coming from a member of the House of Lords which has been one of Britain's citadels of conservatism, the suggestion is held to be highly indicative of the fact

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'War of No Avail Unless . . .'

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., June 10

Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, declared today the war will be of no avail unless "at the end of it we can continue a world of social justice, where men may be free to develop their highest powers for the highest good."

In an address prepared for University of Buffalo's ninety-sixth commencement, at which degrees were awarded to 337 graduates, Dr. Wallace said "we have learned but little in this day of strife and conflict if we have not learned some simple elemental truths about life and its values."

"We learned them in the days when Britain was on the eve of disaster after France fell," he added. "Those who remember the tension of those fateful days . . . know in a way that we shall never forget that property, and wealth, and possessions and rank count for nothing.

"Courage and fortitude and decency and honor and a sense of the eternal are all that matter. Our false gods disappeared before our eyes, and the real values remained."

Banquet Bill of Leche Rejected in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., June 10 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee yesterday declined by a nine-to-three vote to provide payment of the three-year-old banquet bill for the repast ordered by Richard W. Leche, when Governor on the occasion President Somoza of Nicaragua visited Louisiana.

The measure asking payment from the State Treasury of the $3,780 banquet bill had been proposed by Representative Milton Burg, St. Bernard Parish, on grounds that the Nicaraguan Government had offered to pay the bill owed the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, but that this would be a blow to cordial inter-American relations.

Japan's Claim

Japan announced the loss of one aircraft carrier and damage to two other warships in its first report of the battles of Midway and Dutch Harbor today and declared two United States aircraft carriers and a large transport had been sunk.

[The United States Navy has reported only one United States vessel sunk in the Pacific fighting last week, this a destroyer torpedoed by a submarine, and an aircraft carrier damaged. Damage to the Japanese Fleet was officially listed in Honolulu

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Refrigerators to Binoculars Typifies Wartime Conversion of Westinghouse

Speculation on Fall Election Stirs Bay State Political Pot

Up and Down Beacon Hill

After long inactivity due to lack of a real issue, the Democratic political pot was seething today, as feelers sent out for various leaders stirred party interest in the nominations for Governor and United States Senator.

The ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court ordering the birth control issue to be restored to the November, 1942, ballot has kindled Democratic interest in the gubernatorial contest. Until this issue was definitely established, many Democratic leaders considered Gov. Leverett Saltonstall unbeatable for a third term. Many still continue to think so. Others believe the birth control referendum, under a Roman Catholic church opposition campaign, will bring about a major Democratic vote, enhancing the chances of the Democratic nominee against the Governor, who is expected to seek a third term.

The court decision is understood to have rekindled the interest of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, in the gubernatorial nomination.

Buckley Proposed

Friends of Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue and former State Auditor, are talking of his running for Governor. In fact an attempt was made last night to have the Democratic State Committee endorse a slate of Buckley and Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, for Governor and United States Senator, respectively.

However, no endorsement was given, as the resolution, brought up by Michael F. McGrath of Salem was ruled out on the ground that the Committee's constitution prohibits endorsement in a primary campaign.

However, the Committee did seize upon the birth control referendum as a party issue by unanimously opposing birth control.

To date Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, is the only announced candidate for the nomination for Governor.

Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, who has had the gubernatorial bee in his political bonnet for several years, is surveying his chances in the Democratic primary.

Confer With Leaders

It is reported that on Monday Mr. Putnam will confer with Boston Democratic leaders to determine whether he can cut into Mr. Kelly sufficiently in Boston to capture the nomination. Some political observers believe Mr. Kelly will suffer loss of Boston voting strength because of his court efforts to have Mayor Maurice J. Tobin removed from office on charges of corrupt practices during the 1941 mayoral election.

Returning to Mr. Buckley, various persons close to him believe he will not run for the nomination. He has a good Federal position. Also it is reported his chances for Federal advancement are good.

The political woods appear full of potential candidates for the United States Senator Democratic nomination.

Friends of the former Governor are of varying opinions as to whether he will run. Ely Senatorial papers are now being circulated, but the former Governor has not sanctioned such circulation as yet.

Some friends are definitely convinced Mr. Ely will not run, that his law practice is too productive to abandon.

On the other hand, there are those who report that Mr. Ely is of an open mind, that he will run if he is convinced he can win against Senator Lodge and if he is given the nomination without a fight.

Haggerty Ready

John Haggerty, New England Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is reported ready to announce his candidacy. Reports are also being circulated that Thomas C. O'Brien, former District Attorney of Suffolk County who in 1936 bolted the Democratic Party to become a Union Party candidate for Vice-President, will become a Senatorial candidate shortly.

It appears now that Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetets, House Majority Leader, will seek re-election. He had been urged to seek the Senatorial nomination to conduct a campaign against Senator Lodge, because of the latter's pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism.

Despite stories to the contrary, some Democratic leaders insist that President Roosevelt would rather have Representative McCormack remain as House Majority Leader than become Junior Senator from Massachusetts.

Always included in any discussion of Democratic major nominations, former Gov. James M. Curley is now reported about ready to announce his candidacy for the Congressional seat now held by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, who is expected to be appointed Boston Postmaster. The Flaherty district includes territory considered a Curley stronghold. **Edgar M. Mills**

Commandos, RAF and U. S. Pilots Greeted

Continued from Page 1

Axis, and along Boston's bunting-adorned streets in the afternoon parade, these quiet men-of-deeds returned the salutes of the crowd with spirited thumbs-up and V's for Victory.

Throats tightened as fathers and mothers saw in these smiling, keen-eyed boys, their own sons as they might come home from war—heroes and beloved of their nation. Hundreds of young men about to go into the service dreamed dreams of great feats to come as the fliers, Commandos and Naval men passed by.

While the visiting heroes gave the impression of men more at home on business-like bombing expeditions and stealthy, split-second Commando raids then perched on numbered automobiles to be seen of many crowds, there was no doubt but what they were deeply touched by the reception they received, and pleased at the evidence of active patriotism which they witnessed, as their cars filed between sidewalks packed deep with many thousands.

Luncheon in Quincy

More at home, perhaps, when they mingled at the Navy Yard and Fore River with the unsung heroes behind the scenes who build the ships to beat the Axis, both Britons and Americans expressed enthusiastic interest in the records which these workmen have made in repairing and turning out new ships weeks ahead of the schedule.

The heroes were given lunch at the Neighborhood Club in Quincy, after their visit to the Fore River Yard, as guests of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, represented by one of its officials, Edward C. Geehr.

The great parade which formed at Dartmouth and Beacon Streets, and wound through the confetti-strewn streets of downtown Boston was colorful with smart detachments of Marines, with marching men of the Navy and Army, with spectacular costumes of Greek Evzones of the infantry, with 12 Army tank guns, with uniformed women of the Women's Defense Corps, with Boy and Girl Scouts, units of the Red Cross and the American Legion.

Fifteen bands gave snap and rhythm to marching feet and drew shouts of approval from the crowds, the Canadian Kiltie Band calling for special applause, with their gay costumes and stirring music.

The heroes rode in numbered cars, identified by placards giving the name of each, making the procession one of the most exciting that Boston has witnessed since parades of post-World War days when its conquering heroes returned from France.

Coming in for her share of public acclaim, too, was Miss Lily Pons, who arrived last night to be present for the occasion, and was seated in car No. 1, with Mayor Tobin, her husband Andre Kostalanetz, and Ensign Donald Mason, American flier who "Sighted Sub, Sank Same" and—incidentally—already won two decorations for his exploits.

Raided Vaagso

In Car No. 2 rode Wing Commander M. Loudon, Daniel Doherty, former Commander of the American Legion, and head of administration of war savings stamps and bonds in Massachusetts, Martin Mullin and Samuel Pinanski, who staged today's celebration at the request of the Government, and Lieut. Colonel Donovan.

Wing Commander Loudon shot down eight Junker planes over Libya.

In Car No. 3 was Lieut. John M. Hall of the Lancashire Fusiliers, attached to the Commandos, who took part in the daring raids at Vaagso, Norway.

In Car No. 4, Flight Lieut. Carroll W. McColpin, born in Buffalo, N. Y., who joined up with the RAF, and is now a member of the famous Eagle Squadron, which has to its credit nearly 900 enemy craft.

In Car No. 5, Pilot Officer A. F. Taylor, with 22 months of flying to his credit, including raids on the recently wrecked cities of Rostock and Lubeck.

In Car No. 6, Sergeant D. N. Huntley, who distinguished himself as a gunner on a Lancaster bomber in the epic Augsburg flight.

Only His Plane Returned

In Car No. 7, Lieut. Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., whose feat in bombing a Japanese landing party on the Island of Luzon in the Philippines won him the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In Car No. 8, Squadron Leader John Daring Nettleton, who led two formations of six bombers 1,000 miles into Germany to deliver a low-level bombardment in full daylight on the Diesel engine factory at Augsburg. His bullet-ridden plane was the only one to come through that assignment.

In Car No. 9, Flight Sergeant Maxwell Alexander Dick Riddell, who was decorated by the King with the Distinguished Flying Medal when he was only 19. He, too, has left German cities a smouldering heap of ashes.

In Car No. 10, Lieut. William C. Carrithers, whose skill as a bomber navigator has brought his ships over the target time and again—the target being Japanese troops and installations in the Pacific.

"Great Gallantry"

In Car No. 11, Lieut. Thomas Wilson Boyd, decorated for "great gallantry" in action as a Commando during the attack on the Naval base at St. Nazaire in March.

In Car No. 12, Sergeant R. George Herbert, a Commando of the Vaagso and Lofoten Isles raids in Norway, and possessor of Distinguished Conduct Medal and Military Medal as a result.

In Car No. 13, Chief Engine Room Artificer Harry Howard, veteran of Tobruk, the Mediterranean, and recently in action in the St. Nazaire raids.

The crowds who gather on Boston Common tonight will thrill to the remarkable precision drill of 76 Royal Canadian Air Force Cadets, who will drill for 15 minutes without a single command to guide them.

These Cadets and the Highland Piper band came from Canada specifically to appear today and to express Canadian co-operation with the War Hero Tour which is under the sponsorship of the United States Government and designed to stimulate patriotic interest in the purchase of war bonds and stamps.

Song Sheets

Over half a million song sheets, with patriotic songs for group singing, will be distributed prior to the opening of the program at 7:00 with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Pons, and the singing of "God Save the King" by Walter Kidder.

There will be a mass induction of army selectees, Navy air cadets and Marines, followed by a presentation by Mayor Tobin of a gold medal from the City of Boston to each member of the visiting hero party.

Each of the hero guests is scheduled to speak from the platform.

By a Staff Photographer

Fighters for Freedom—Tested and Found to Be Tops

Upper: The British and American war heroes are shown as they arrived at Commonwealth Airport, East Boston, this morning and were greeted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin (center), shaking hands with Chief Engine Room Artificer Harry Howard, who took part in the Commando raid on St. Nazaire. Lower: The heroes' motorcade is shown entering Central Square, East Boston, on its way from the airport to the Boston Navy Yard.

Hub hospitality bursts into rolling breakers as heroes of present war pass in parade.

War Heroes' Program On Common Tonight

7:00 "Marine Hymn"
"Caissons Go Rolling Along"
132d Engineer Band
"Anchors Aweigh"
7:10 "Give, Work, Fight"
Glee Club and Parkway Band
Joe Kelleher, conductor
7:15 Community Singing
Glee Club and Audience
7:30 Selections by Canadian Kiltie Band
7:45 Drill by Canadian Soldiers
8:00 "Hail the Conquering Heroes"
132d Engineers Band
"Star Spangled Banner"
Lily Pons, singer of radio, screen, and stage fame;
Andre Kostelanetz, conducting 132d Engineers Band
"God Save the King"
Walter Kidder, baritone
Mayor Tobin introduces
Lieutenant Governor Cahill and Daniel J. Doherty
War heroes introduced and meet public
(Induction of Marines, Naval Cadets, and Army selectees will take place during this period)

Electric Firm Turns 95 P. C. To War Work

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From electric refrigerators to binoculars!

That's only part of the story of the vast, sweeping conversion to war production that has knifed through the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. these war months, a story brought to Boston today by B. F. Clark, Westinghouse Vice-President.

Disclosing that the mammoth electrical concern has now succeeded in turning 95 per cent of its total production to implements that will further the war effort, Mr. Clark, in an interview, gave an illuminating picture of the incredible problems that his firm—and, of course, the story is duplicated by American industry generally—has surmounted in expanding plants at a cost of $70,000,000, of hiring and training for new jobs about 30,000 workers, bringing the total to an all-time high of 90,000, while expediting deliveries and simultaneously keeping an eye on what to be ready for after the war.

The problems have not been commonplace. The refrigerators to binoculars is a good illustration. Westinghouse had a plant in Mansfield, Ohio, in which they stamped out the metal boxes, insulated them and otherwise got them ready for installation of the freezing units.

Stamp Presses Idle

That, obviously, was a rather heavy, large-scale production job, comparable, in a way, to making automobiles. Today, Mr. Clark said, all those presses, all those processes are out in the back yard. In the plant are rooms that have been air conditioned and otherwise treated to remove or control every possible bit of dust.

Mr. Clark used the same plant to illustrate how production is speeded. Last week, that factory turned out only 15 of those binoculars. This week it is moving production up to 50. The actual contract calls for about 250,000 of them a week!

"We'll make them," asserted Mr. Clark. "The hard thing is getting started. We began training our foremen, straw bosses, etc. for this job last September. They have been getting workers ready ever since."

Over in Springfield, Mass., where formerly 3,000 workers made the freezing unit for refrigerators, approximately 3,600 are now warking on war tools so secret Mr. Clark would not name them.

Research on Appliances

At this point, Mr. Clark remarked that there are now about 575,000 refrigerators in the hands of manufacturers and dealers. This is slightly more than half the number of refrigerators bought in a year. Since these are frozen by the Government, Mr. Clark believes there will be a tremendous market accumulated by the time the war ends.

This same picture applies to all household electrical appliances. For this reason, he disclosed, Westinghouse is now devoting more time and money to research on ways to improve the efficiency and to lower the price of such appliances than it has ever done before.

The problems of present production and peacetime potentialities are not the only concerns of management these days. Mr. Clark pointed to his firm's earnings. In the first three months of this year Westinghouse had sales of $112,000,000, showing a net income of $22,930,312. Last year, for the same period, the firm had sales billed at $81,805,659, for a net of $8,239,416.

Maine Coast Stay-at-Homes Gather Moss at Good Profit

BAILEY ISLAND, Maine, June 10 (AP)—Just ordinary sea moss appears to be swelling the bank rolls of many men and women along the Maine coast.

Even Seashore Fisheries Commissioner Arthur R. Greenleaf, after personally taking a fling at the work, sees in the gathering of this moss a new industry of "great potential value to the coast."

Mr. Greenleaf today rowed out to one of the hundreds of nearby moss beds, rolled up his sleeves, and in about half an hour gathered 126 pounds which, at two cents a pound, earned for him $2.52 which he donated to the Red Cross.

A veteran can make $50 in two days and women should find it easy to chalk up earnings of $7.50 in an hour and a half, Mr. Greenleaf believes.

Formerly the bulk of the moss supply came from Ireland and European countries.

[Sea moss is principally valued for its gelatine content which is used commercially in the manufacture of ice cream, soft drinks, confectionery, in paints, hair fixatives, soaps, shoe stains and leather dressings. In the danning industry it is used to prevent soft fish from breaking up under rough handling. Sea moss is also high in iodine content, an average of about 21 pounds being possible by extraction through burning it in closed kilns. In chemical factories where the treatment is carried still further potassium chloride, naphtha, and other related chemicals may also be obtained in fairly substantial quantities.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Poor Dimout Faces Action

Continued from Page 1

comes necessary to enforce the regulations.

The General said, however, that "local civil government . . . is the proper mechanism of control of a matter which goes so deep into the life of the community. The States are thoroughly capable of handling it."

Discussing possible steps to tighten restrictions of lighting, the Corps Area Commander said it was quite possible that the area covered by the regulations might be extended.

"All the news we've had on skyglow has been bad news," he said. "How far we will have to go inland I'm not sure."

He indicated that further observations would be made, some possibly from low flying planes under various atmospheric conditions.

In his radio address General Miles said that in Boston he has seen "very obvious violations of the Corps Area Regulations." Street lights, he said, are still probably the worst offenders.

The General reported greater success in the control of lights shining to seaward than with those contributing to skyglow although he noted that in the first step the major problem comes from automobile lights which intermittently shine to sea.

"We are paying a frightful toll in shipping to skulking submarines," General Miles continued. "Men are risking their lives night by night to bring in the supplies needed for our war effort, and for such necessities of your daily lives as the fuel by which your houses are heated, your food cooked, and your transportation run.

"Is it so great a sacrifice on your part," he asked, "to take some simple precautions which will materially lessen the danger these men so gallantly face?"

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN WARM FAIR COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rather warm this afternoon and little change in temperature tonight from that of last night. Gentle winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:08 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 10:38 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m.

State Clergy Get Big Role In ARP Work

Massachusetts clergymen will be called upon to assume a major role in air raid precaution activities, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced today.

To prepare the way for organization of various protective service units within church groups, the first meeting of the co-chairmen of the clergy committee will be held tomorrow at Public Safety Committee headquarters.

On the clergy committee are the Rev. Frank Jennings, Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches; the Rt. Rev. Richard J. Haberlin, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston.

General Needham stated, "It is my opinion the clergy's participation as an organized unit will be of immeasurable value to the air raid precaution services."

Choate Called in Curley Suit

Robert Choate, Assistant General Manager of the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation, today again took the stand to testify that he had received a telephone call from his city editor during which he instructed the city editor to treat fairly an article in the Herald of Sept. 15, 1934, describing a report of the Boston Finance Commission concerning the settlement of suits against the City of Boston brought by the General Equipment Corporation.

The testimony came on the second day of the trial of a suit by James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts, in Suffolk Superior Court, against the newspaper for alleged libel contained in this article which was published in December, 1934. Mr. Choate was being questioned by Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, before Judge William C. Giles.

Mr. Murray then introduced various articles and editorials of the Herald principally in the period from 1934 to '37, but ranging in some cases as far back as 1914, in an effort to show malice on the part of the Herald.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

War Heroes celebration on Boston Common. An interesting evening of festivities has been patterned around the presence of American and British Army and Navy veterans. A huge public address system, especially designed to accommodate more than half a million persons, will amplify the voices of the 13 war heroes as they personally relate their stories of battle against the enemy in all the major war fronts of the United Nations. Community singing of World War I tunes; selections by the Canadian Kiltie Band; a silent drill by the crack Canadian Soldier team; singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Lily Pons, with band accompaniment directed by her husband, Andre Kostelanetz; and civilian talks by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Daniel J. Doherty will round out the gala program. Free to all, commencing at 7 p. m.

Thursday

"Print Galleries," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Helen Fellows, soprano, at the Gardner Museum. Paul Bregor will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Most Protestant Ministers Backed U. S. Action After Dec. 7

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Since the United States was plunged into the war by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, most Protestant ministers have given approval from their pulpits of the action of the United States, a few have reiterated pacifist convictions, and a very small minority have not discussed the war at all, according to a survey by the department of research and education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public here today.

The survey covered 454 sermons received in answer to advertisements in Protestant publications asking for abstracts of sermons preached on Dec. 14 or subsequently in which the war was discussed. Material was received from 24 denominations, representing 42 states, the District of Columbia and Quebec, Canada. More than 20 replies were received from each of five denominations — Methodist, Congregational-Christian, Presbyterian U. S. A., Northern Baptist and Protestant Episcopal.

The survey is part of a wider study of pulpit declarations undertaken by the research and education department of the Council parallel with a study of preaching in European countries now being conducted under the direction of the Geneva office of the World Council of Churches.

"A common attitude among the non-pacifists is expressed by the man who said warfare is 'brutal, cruel, and undesirable and as Christians we accept it only because we can find no other way to face this emergency,'" the report of the survey says. "Judging from the manuscripts we have received, there are a good many former pacifists who reached the conclusion that this was such a war.

"There is considerable evidence in the sermons and in the letters accompanying them that many ministers are caught between their deep conviction that war is sin and a growing feeling that there is no other way out."

Many pacifist ministers declared their readiness to participate in civilian defense; promised their congregations that though they could not "bless this war, nor any war," they would not discuss the subject again from the pulpit, and others offered their resignations to take effect whenever the congregations saw fit.

"Non-pacifists were much more interested in the duties of Christians in the present struggle; pacifists in the importance of the fellowship of the church," the report adds.

Many ministers discussed democracy as the major issue in the war, frequently stressing its religious roots, the report finds.

"On the other hand," it continues, "those who were most interested in civil liberties urged the importance and the difficulty of maintaining them in wartime. A few ministers insisted that prayers for victory were right and proper. But in general, emphasis was put on the value of prayer to the individual as a source of strength and comfort in a time of trouble."

Love of enemies, or at least an avoidance of hatred was one of the most-discussed topics in the sermons by pacifists and non-pacifists alike, it reports.

"At this point there is little or no difference between the statements made by those who support the war and those who refuse to do so," the report says. "A non-pacifist, for instance, said: 'Nothing more perilous could come upon the world than to carry this strife on in the spirit of hatred and then to come to the peace with hatred.' Another said: 'Hate the wrong in Japan, Germany and Italy if you will, remembering also how much wrong there is in ourselves; but never hate Japanese, Germans or Italians.'"

On the question of postwar reconstruction, pacifists and non-pacifists also were agreed, the report finds.

"The following suggestions," it says, "were made by one who obviously accepted the war with great reluctance: 'If we are willing to spend 150 billion to destroy Naziism, we should be willing to spend an equal amount to establish the peace. For example, surely we see now that an international police force is a complete necessity. Its cost will be great. So will the cost of rebuilding a shattered world. When that time comes we must be as deeply anxious to submit to the leadership of Almighty God in international trade relations as we are now to have God bless our war efforts.'"

The report sets down "certain impressions" gained from the sermons, as follows: (1) A notable absence of belligerency and jingoism; (2) intimations that Christians should definitely obstruct the war as conscientious objectors or otherwise are almost wholly lacking; (3) a mood of bafflement, a feeling of being overwhelmed by tragedy; (4) little evidence of any effort to analyze the official testimony of the churches concerning war—to clear up the distinction between denunciation of war or the 'war system' and condemnation of forcible resistance to a nation which has adopted a war policy; (5) little emphasis on difference between the function of the church in wartime and the duties of Christians, and (6) almost no evidence appears, except in the case of pacifist ministers who volunteered to resign, that the preachers considered the attitude of the local church toward the war a matter for the congregation rather than the pulpit alone to determine.

Churches and the War: Editorial Page.

Negro Youngsters Aid With Scrap Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There isn't much waste paper to be found around the Ida B. Wells Homes, Negro housing project, these days. The junior government representing the 4,000 children in the project has seen to that. Boys and girls, led by their patriotic 13-year-old "mayor," Jelna Carr, canvass the homes regularly to collect scrap material for the civilian defense office. They collected 1,300 pounds of paper on their first day's rounds.

The junior government is a lively organization. It was formed less than a year ago upon recommendation of a senior group of tenants, known as the Wellstown Counselors. The Counselors though it would be helpful for the children to have a little city government of their own, one which would give them experience in democratic organization.

Jelna, running on a feminist ticket, carried the election. One of the projects of her administration has been to provide movies for the children of the project. A community hall, which seats about 500, is used for the shows.

Oklahoma-U. S. Clash Over Army Liquor

FORT SILL, Okla., June 10 (AP)—"Drought" descended upon this Army post, long a sort of Federal oasis in the "great sahara" that a bone-dry Constitution has made of Oklahoma.

Not until it is determined who is "boss"—Oklahoma or the Federal Government—will trucks bearing officers' liquor to this legally wet plot of Federal soil again rumble up to the fort's gates.

No officers were talking for publication.

But it was learned reliably that strict instructions had been issued by the Post Commandant's office that no more liquor may be ordered until the situation becomes less confused.

Gov. Leon C. Phillips, long a traveler on the sands of temperance and a strict dry law enforcer, started the controversy last week by petitioning Oklahoma Congressmen to call on Congress to "stop those law-violating officers" from bringing liquor to the post.

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Leahy Sees French Behind An Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The United Nations can count on the continued resistance of the overwhelming majority of the Frencn people to German plans and purposes, Admiral William D. Leahy, the American Ambassador to France, believes.

Describing a France that has been mercilessly beaten and exploited by the Nazis, Ambassador Leahy has left the impression with Washington newspapermen that the French masses will rise with one accord behind any allied invasion of their country.

At the same time, the American envoy who became a close personal friend of French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, warned that anti-Axis opposition in France is unorganized and that the average Frenchman's opinions and wishes have little influence on French governmental politics. This is presumed to be particularly the case since pro-Axis Pierre Laval took office as Premier.

Of particular interest to Washington was the Ambassador's statement that, with the exception of the opening of French Indo-China to Japanese penetration, the Pétain Government took no action since the Franco-German armistice which could be called of material military assistance to the Axis.

Ambassador Leahy, whose long experience as a top-ranking American fighting man and as a personal friend of Marshal Pétain gave him unexcelled ability and opportunity to assess French conditions, indicated his belief that the United States should continue diplomatic representation in France as a means of bolstering French morale through preservation of traditional Franco - American friendship.

The Ambassador was recalled to this country after Pierre Laval assumed power.

In his press conference, Ambassador Leahy said:

"The people of France are practically unanimously pro-American and hopeful of a defeat of the Axis powers.

"The people of France are suffering from a complete military defeat, are unorganized, inarticulate, and have no influence whatever on the composition or policy of the Government.

"There is, however, no other agency than the Government through which we can maintain contact with the French people.

"My relations with Marshal Pétain, for whom I entertain a high personal regard, were throughout my stay in France close, cordial and helpful to the interests of his people.

"He is under constant and cruel pressure from the invader, which makes it extremely difficult for him to accomplish much of what he wishes to do for the relief of France.

"It appears to me that America should continue to base its every diplomatic and other policy and action on the one purpose of defeating the Axis effort to enslave the world, and with this essential purpose in mind as well as in consideration of the traditional friendship between America and France, it is my personal opinion that every practicable assistance should be given by America to the French people, provided always that such assistance is of no benefit to the Axis powers.

"Maintenance of diplomatic relations with the changing Government has up to the present time made it possible to assist the French people in keeping alive their hope for an eventual deliverance from their oppressors."

Contrary to Leahy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10 — A strong rebuttal of the statement by Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to Vichy, that maintenance of diplomatic relations with Marshal Pétain's Government had been worth-while, was delivered by Elmer Davis, news commentator, in a radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System last night.

Admiral Leahy, in an interview with the press yesterday, said that except for the Indo-China affair, no positive action of the Vichy Government had been of material assistance to the Axis powers.

"The resistance in Syria and Madagascar killed some hundreds of British and caused our side a certain amount of difficulty and delay," Mr. Davis asserted. "If the military assistance it gave to the Axis was not material, that doesn't appear to have been Vichy's fault.

"Also, Admiral Leahy says no positive action has been taken by Vichy, which leaves the way open to consider various negative actions: The persistently reported infiltration of Germans into West Africa, for instance; the continued construction by slave labor of the railroad across the Sahara to Dakar, which at present could serve the purposes of no one but the Germans. Vichy permits all this and Vichy permits the German confiscation of food sent up from Africa to Unoccupied France, and all these negative actions add up to a considerable military advantage to the Axis, not to speak of the shipment of supplies, reportedly including gasoline from French North Africa to the Axis Army in Libya.

"Maybe they would have done more if we had broken off diplomatic relations with them, but they've done quite a good deal as it is."

Mr. Davis recalled that the Ambassador said continuance of relations with Vichy helped to keep alive the hope of the French people for eventual deliverance.

Southern 'West Pointers'

Wide World

At Virginia Military Institute

Only West Point itself has contributed more trained men to the nation's armed forces than this colorful institution at the headwaters of the Shenandoah Valley, at Lexington, Va. Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, is a graduate of V. M. I. Present undergraduates have a wealth of tradition and color to inspire them, and the three undefgraduates shown here are representative of the perfection of training attainment. The sashes are a striking article of the uniform.

Popular Will in Argentina Swinging Nation Against Axis

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina and Chile, the only two American nations still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis, today moved closer to the United Nations.

In Buenos Aires, vigorous democratic forces overrode the cautious Castillo regime and compelled several actions pointed directly against the Nazis.

Chile, while awaiting final confirmation in its Capital, went along with the other countries in permitting Germany, Italy, and Japan to be named as "specific threats" to democracy in the Western Hemisphere. This move came in the final session at Buenos Aires of the Inter-American Conference on Co-ordination of Police and Judicial Methods.

Signs of Change

Argentina's changing position, as disclosed in dispatches of the Associated Press and from other sources, is emphasized by three main developments. They are:

1. Official confirmation by the Argentine Government that a protest has been sent to Germany and Italy over the submarine attack on the Argentine tanker Victoria. Although the ship made port with the aid of a United States naval patrol, long investigation has established that it was torpedoed in full daylight off Cape Hatteras.

2. Concurrence by Argentina, without reservations, in a telegraphed message from the Police Conference to President Roosevelt. This message strongly supported the United States in its war against the Nazis in defense of the "integrity of the 21 Republics of this continent."

3. Chamber of Deputies debate on a proposal to break relations with the Axis. Raúl Damonte Taborda, sponsor of the measure and Chairman of the Congressional Committee Investigating Subversive Activities, enjoys widespread popular support.

Castillo Modifies Tone

In each of these developments the Government of Acting President Castillo has resisted as long as possible any action that might displease Berlin and Rome. The weight of Argentine popular opinion, and the logic of events, have compelled even the Castillo Government to modify the application of its attitude of "prudence" and of "neutrality-at-any-price."

The Argentine protest to Berlin and Rome asserts that the tanker Victoria was marked plainly, and that its assailant presumably was an Axis submarine. Attack "in full daylight" and "without warning" is denounced as an "aggression committed against . . . a neutral on the free sea in an act of peaceful commerce."

This wording, stronger than anything hitherto directed toward the Axis by the Castillo Government, came after nearly two months of holding back. At first it was contended that the Victoria merely had suffered an explosion. Gradually, as investigation proved a U-boat attack, the Government yielded to popular demands for a protest.

Second Protest

This is the second such protest by Argentina since the war started. The first, to Germany alone, followed the sinking of the Argentine freighter Uruguay off the coast of Spain in 1940. Germany's reply never was published.

In the Police Conference, a similar pressure drove the Government beyond its original position. This Conference was summoned by Argentina, yet all of the six resolutions introduced by the Castillo Government either were rejected or drastically modified.

To the last, representatives of Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú opposed a direct affront to Germany, Italy, and Japan. The other delegates insisted on naming those nations in a series of resolutions aimed at controlling "fifth-column" activity. Argentina finally signed, making the reservation that subversive activity directed from any country is opposed.

In a total of 13 resolutions, seven specifically labeled the Axis and its satellites as a threat to institutions of the Western Hemisphere.

"Fifth Column" Opposed

The Police Conference in its major achievement laid the groundwork for co-ordinated action against "fifth columns." Each nation is asked to appoint a governmental committee for this purpose.

Argentina's Chamber of Deputies, controlled by a slender majority of anti-Castillo votes, is pressing home its effort to compel a foreign policy more in line with desires of the people, who are overwhelmingly for the United Nations. Recognition of Soviet Russia is sought. Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú is under fire to "explain" his conduct of foreign affairs.

Nazi Agent Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Heinrich Volberg, Nazi leader in Argentina, has been arrested and held for deportation under the "law of residence," which authorizes the Government to take such action, without the necessity of formal trial, in the case of undesirable foreigners.

It was intimated that Herr Volberg also had violated neutrality regulations, though the infdingement was not specified.

The Nazi deportee was head of an office for so-called trade promotion between Germany and Argentina, but his true role was exposed and documented by the parliamentary investigation committee led by Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda.

Evidence was given before the Damonte Taborda Committee that Herr Volberg was a direct financial agent of the National Socialist Party in Germany and covered his operations through the "Trade Office." He was listed as the man who formerly handed over most of the money to the daily newspaper, El Pampero, the Nazis' main propaganda medium in the Spanish language.

Herr Volberg is said to be the author of a document read at a meeting of local Nazis recently which audaciously laid down the bases for "the future organization of Argentine trade and economy."

The deportation order will not be executed until a verdict is reached in another case in which he is a defendant. This concerns the leaders of the "Federated German charities" and German "trade unions in Argentina."

'Wouldn't Fight Germans'; Gets 2-Year Prison Term

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—A young man who Assistant United States Attorney Edward Kallick declared told him he "would not fight against Germany because my people are descended from the Germans" was sentenced to two years June 8 by Federal Judge Guy K. Bard for failing to take a physical examination for military service last January.

Richard Gustav Morgenstern, Jr., of suburban Upper Darby, pleaded guilty. Mr. Kallick then declared that Mr. Morgenstern had asked for "another chance" but Judge Bard answered "I'm afraid it's too late for that."

R. D. Davis, an F. B. I. agent, testified that Mr. Morgenstern in filling out his draft questionnaire answered the query "Who is dependent on you other than members of your family" by answering "President Roosevelt and all Government officials."

Ration Books For Gasoline To Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—First copies of the new "A" gasoline coupon book, which motorists in the East Coast rationed area will need to obtain basic rations of gasoline when the coupon plan goes into effect in July, were delivered today to the Office of Price Administration.

The book, which will fit into a wallet or a vest pocket, contains six sheets of eight coupons each. These 48 coupons represent a year's supply of gasoline for the holder.

Each sheet of coupons will be good for a two-month period. The six coupons on the first sheet are marked "A-1" which means that they may be used at any time during the first two months after the plan goes into effect. Coupons on the following sheets are numbered "A-2," "A-3," etc., and will be good during the respective two-month periods.

Coupons may be accumulated within the several periods, but unused coupons are void after the period for which they were issued is over.

On the outside of the front cover, the book will carry a description of the car for which the book is issued. The attendant is expected to detach the coupons himself, to make sure the coupons were issued for the car he is serving.

The other coupon books to be used in the plan will resemble the "A" book, except in color of the printing, and number of coupons.

"A" books, printed in black, will be available to every registered automobile owner. "B" and "C" books, which provide supplemental rations, will be printed in green and red, respectively. "D" books, which are for motorcycles, will be in blue; the "S," which is for trucks, busses, etc, will be brown, and "E" and "R" books, for nonhighway uses, will be orange and purple, respectively.

Maryland Seeks Farm Laborers

SALISBURY, Md., June 10 (AP)—A distress call for thousands of farm laborers went out yesterday from farmers who feared heavy loss of sorely needed war crops in fertile Middle Atlantic farms unless migratory workers, now stranded in Florida, were brought at once to the fields.

The bean crop, now being picked, will reach its peak in a week, farmers said, beginning a series of harvests lasting until October and climaxed by the huge Maryland tomato crop. When canned, the farmers said, most of the food was destined for the larder of the United Nations.

J. Lee Englar, farm placement supervisor, asked for 3,000 workers immediately and said that "unless we get them within 10 days there will be a serious loss of these vital crops."

The core of the problem, said James W. Coddington, University of Maryland agricultural economist, was the "fact that the usual flow north of laborers from Florida has been reduced this year to a trickle by gasoline rationing and other transportation problems."

In Baltimore, a "straight patriotic appeal" was to be addressed today to the city's Negroes by a farm placement official in an attempt to recruit 5,000 for the farms.

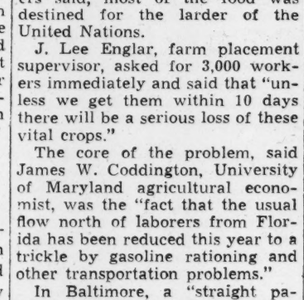
Pop Bottler Sentenced For Sugar Violations

MANKATO, Minn., June 10 (AP)—William Tanley, Mankato soda pop bottler must serve six months in a Federal institution and pay fines totaling $2,100 as a result of his guilty pleas to a Federal indictment charging him with two violations of the sugar rationing act.

The bottler was fined $2,000 on the first count of the indictment which charged him with failing to declare 44,000 pounds of sugar when registering recently. On the second count which accused Tanley of filing false statements in making application for 41,320 pounds of sugar for his May-June business, he was fined $100.

He was sentenced to serve six months on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Good Taste Suggests



PAGE & SHAW

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AT STORES EVERYWHERE

WHILE THEY LAST!

5 Oiled-Silk Bowl Covers In Gay Oilcloth Wall-Holder

CERTIFIED VALUE 59¢ Before War Priorities

YOURS FOR ONLY 25¢ AND 1 COX'S GELATINE BOX TOP

Send box top and 25¢ to Cox Gelatine Co., 439 West St., New York, N.Y.

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COX'S GELATINE

SOLD IN AMERICA SINCE 1845

Farmers Reverse Position To Favor Manufacturers' Tax

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A sharp reversal in farm opinion on the matter of the sales or consumption tax is indicated in action by the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation here this week adopting a resolution committing the organization to support of a general manufacturers' sales tax "to be applied uniformly on all manufactured goods."

A manufacturer's tax in this instance is assumed to have the same effect as a direct consumers tax, though there are technical differences, and some variation of effect or result in practice. Such a tax would, though, directly or indirectly, hit every consumer, it is argued.

In so far as this executive board action actually represents the views of this one large farm organization it represents a change from previous stands. This group and the other large farm units such as the Grange and the Farmers Union have opposed the sales tax, which, it is recognized, hits hardest the low income group, which spends a greater proportion of its income on retail purchases.

The Bureau at its convention in 1940 resolved against any "excise or consumption tax," urging rather that the war effort be financed by income and excess profits taxes. This stand, by Farm Bureau practice, holds over unless changed. The 1941 platform made no specific mention of this subject. The Farmers Union and Grange have consistently and specifically opposed the sales tax.

In connection with the Farm Bureau board action, the Bureau President, Edward A. O'Neal, declared: "In normal times there are serious objections to any kind of sales tax, but in times like these such objections lost their force. . . . The manufacturer's sales tax is one tax that everybody will pay—rich man, poor man, employer, employee, the man who carries a dinner bucket and the white-collar worker, farmers—they all want to help win the war, and they should be given the opportunity to pay their share of the cost."

It is pointed out, however, that in order to pass along to the consumer any such added cost manufacturers now would have to be relieved of the price ceiling restrictions which prevent them from rising prices on most goods above the March, 1942, level. If such a tax were not passed along by the manufacturers to the consumer in the purchase price it would naturally not affect the consumer.

The bureau statement reporting this action does not explain why the manufacturer's tax was chosen, rather than a straight retail or consumers tax, other than to note that the manufacturer's tax would be easy to collect, and that the consumer would be able to pay it in relatively easy installments every time he made a purchase.

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OSCAR WINTRAB, Managing Director

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20 Minutes from LaGuardia Airport

☆ For Victory BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

Howard Tropical Worsted Suits

Smartly fashioned and tailored with the same specifications as our year 'round suits . . . these feather-weight Tropicals will keep you cool and well dressed. Cool, because the all wool fabric is scientifically loomed with thousands of pores to permit your body to emit excessive heat. Available in single and double breasted drape and conservative models in neat patterns and plain colors . . . all sizes up to 52 stout. For complete comfort better buy a Howard Tropical today or tomorrow!

Coat and Trousers

$21.75 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

Sport Slacks $7.75 & $8.75 • Spun Rayon Slacks . . $6

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New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Avenue • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Avenue Flushing . . . 39-09 Main Street • White Plains . . . 186 Main Street Newark . . . 82 Market Street • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue Paterson . . . 160 Market Street • Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market Street 1511 Chestnut Street 5th and South Street • Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South Front Street • Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street • Worcester . . . 104 Front Street Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street • Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue • Chicago . . . 222 So. State Street 6345 So. Halsted Street 11121 So. Michigan Avenue

Boston Junk Men Await Full Federal Plans for Collection of Used Rubber Goods

NWLB Rules Weavers' Strike Violates Wartime Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The National War Labor Board declared last night that a weavers' strike at the American Woolen Mills plant in Lawrence, Mass., was "in direct violation of the national agreement that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war."

It added, in a telegram sent to union representatives and the company, that it expected the weavers to "return to work immediately."

The telegram was made public by the board's Assistant Executive Secretary, Theodore Kheel, after Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins had certified the dispute to the NWLB.

It read as follows:

"The Secretary of Labor has in accordance with the Executive Order issued by the President of the United States on Jan. 12, 1942, certified to the National War Labor Board the dispute at the American Woolen Mills, Lawrence, Mass., which has resulted in a strike of day shift weavers, and which has interrupted production of vital war materials.

"We are advised that the weavers on the first shift struck in protest against an arbitration award made in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement between the American Woolen Mills and the Textile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"This strike is in direct violation of the national agreement that there will be no strikes for the duration of the war and that disputes should be settled in accordance with the procedure established by the President of the United States.

"The board expects the weavers to return to work immediately. The board will then consider the dispute which has caused the present stoppage in work. However, pending any determination by the Board, the weavers wil lbe required to work in accordance with the provision of the arbitration board. Please advise."

Easing of Insurance Rules On Auto Passengers Expected

An immediate move to lift corpulsory automobile insurance restructions on carrying paying passengers in private cars was anticipated today as a means of encouraging fuller use of passenger carrying facilities in Bay State cars to conserve tires and gasoline.

This expectation arises from a State Planning Board survey of the transportation problem of workers in the Fore River Shipbuilding Plant at Quincy, the forerunner of a study covering 150,000 workers in 280 plants in Massachusetts industrial centers.

After revealing that 32 per cent of the Fore River cars carry only the driver, the Planning Board said:

"It is possible that a large number of driver-only cars is due to the natural reluctance on the part of many people to carry others for a consideration, because of insurance and other restrictions. Citizens of the State will be glad to learn that steps are being taken to clarify this entire situation and that they may look for an important announcement within a few days."

The Fore River study showed that 78.8 per cent of the workers at this major war production plant customarily drive to work. Thirty per cent of the owners of the 8,794 cars involved estimate their tires will be worn out by August 1, 55 per cent by October 1, 63 per cent by December 1 and 83 per cent by April, 1943.

Yet the average carload is 2.7 persons daily, the Board report showed, this figure being based on a traffic count on May 26. This average is somewhat higher than the 1.9 average showed in a questionnaire survey of the employees by the Planning Board two months ago.

The Board reported that although 78 per cent of the plant's 25,000 workers live within 10 miles of Fore River, the remaining 22 per cent are scattered over a wide area. Some employees live as much as 25 miles from the plant.

"Proper doubling-up and swapriding would go a long way toward solving the problem or would at least postpone the critical stage considerably," the Panning Board stated. "A study of round trip car-miles and man-miles travelled shows that if each car were loaded to capacity, it would effect a daily reduction of 75,418 car-miles. At 15 miles a gallon of gasoline, this would mean a saving of 5,028 gallons a day, or 35,196 gallons a week. In terms of tires this reduction would save 84 tires a week."

Meanwhile, State officials conferred with John J. Hall, representing the Federal Office of Defense Transportation, on broad plans to stagger working hours in war production plants, department stores and other organizations to spread the public transportation load.

Attending the conference were Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, and Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, both members of the State Highway Advisory Committee working on the problem, and Gordon McLean, representing the State Department of Public Safety.

Under a plan outlined by Mr. Hall, Massachusetts will be divided into regions presided over by local committees. An executive secretary, who must have engineering experience, will co-ordinate the work of the committees. The secretary probably will be appointed tomorrow.

Besides staggering of hours, Mr. Goodwin said efforts will be made to gain collective use of cars for shopping, transportation of war workers and of children to school.

THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

COMMENCEMENT AFTERNOON

Thursday, June 11, 1942

Aids and Marshals are requested to report at the Faculty Room, University Hall, at 11:30 A. M. promptly.

Alumni Luncheon. In front of Matthews Hall, 12:15 P. M. to 1:30 P. M., is open to all Alumni without charge.

1917 Spread. In front of Straus Hall, 12:00 M. to 1:30 P. M.

Exercises. Sever Quadrangle, 2:00 P. M. All Alumni are entitled to admission to the exercises without charge.

The Alumni and invited guests will assemble at Harvard Hall at 1:30 P. M. and march in the Procession to Sever Quadrangle.

In case of rain, the Alumni and invited guests will form the Procession in Memorial Hall and march into Sanders Theatre for the exercises. Due to its limited size, only those ticket holders in Section 1 and Section 6 can be admitted, and ladies and families of the Class of 1917, wearing its insignia.

HENRY C. CLARK *Secretary*

HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT, June 11, 1942

Morning Exercises

Admission to the Yard

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day and only members of the Governing Boards of the University, officers of instruction and administration, students and alumni will be admitted. Women and children will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Yard.

The Johnston, McKean and Dudley Gates will be used.

Commencement Procession

The Governing Boards of the University, members of faculties, guests and alumni are requested to assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall at 9:45 a. m. Candidates for degrees in gowns or dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals at 9:45 a. m. in the following order. All speakers and the candidates for the degree of A.B. near the east end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for S.B. near the west end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for Adj.A. in front of Stoughton Hall. Candidates for A.M.; M.F.; A.M. in Teaching; Ph.D.; S.B., S.M., S.D.; Ed.M., Ed.D.; B. Arch., B.L.A., M. Arch., M.L.A., M.R.P.; M.B.A., D.C.S.; M.P.A.; D.M.D., M.D., D.M.S.; M.P.H., D.P.H.; LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D.; S.T.B., S.T.M. and Th.D. in the diagonal path opposite Hollis Hall and facing Thayer Hall. All alumni of the University are entitled to join the Commencement Procession. They should march by classes in order of seniority. The older alumni will have seats on the platform; the younger alumni will be assigned seats elsewhere, but a number will probably have to stand.

Admission to Sever Quadrangle

Ticket holders will enter the Quadrangle by the north and south entrances on Quincy Street. No one will be admitted without a ticket. No cameras will be allowed in the Quadrangle. Members of the Univeristy and alumni who are entitled to join the Commencement Procession do not need tickets.

Change of Programme in Case of Rain

Admission to Sanders Theatre

In case of rain the degrees will be conferred in Sanders Theatre, and different tickets will be needed, as "Quadrangle" tickets do not admit to the Theatre. Owing to the small size of the Theatre a limited number of tickets only will be available. Ticket holders will enter by the north transept door of Memorial Hall. No one will be admitted without a ticket.

Commencement Procession

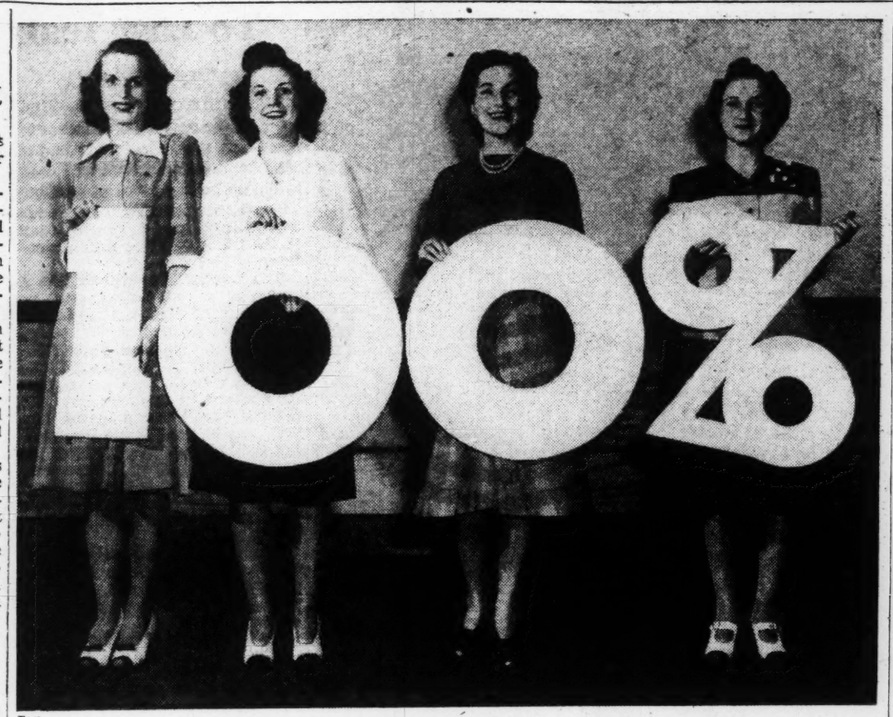
In case of rain, the Commencement Procession will be formed in Memorial Hall.

Officers, guests, and alumni of the University of at least twenty-five years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept and assemble along the north side of memorial Hall.

Owing to lack of space, members of faculties below the rank of Associate Professor, alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing, and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the Theatre.

Candidates for degrees will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall and assemble in the order stated above along the south side of the Hall, the head of the column at the east end of the Hall.

REGINALD FITZ, M.D., University Marshal



Fay

Lever Brothers Workers Sign Up in War Bond Drive

Fully backing President Roosevelt's War Bond Pay-Roll Deduction Plan, all employees at the Cambridge, Mass., plant, and at 15 divisional offices and five other factories of Lever Brothers Company throughout the country, have participated in the drive. These four employees typify the 100 per cent record. Left to right: Helen Murphy, Margaret McCarthy, Pauline Dupuis, and Gertrude Murphy.

Town to Honor Heroes of the Marblehead

Marblehead Heroes to Be Honored—Sixty-three heroes from the battleworn light cruiser Marblehead will be guests of the City of Marblehead, Mass., for Flag Day exercises Sunday, the Navy Department announced in Washington.

Capt. Arthur Granville Robinson of the Marblehead, who received the Navy Cross for his distinguished service in bringing the damaged ship from the Battle of Java Sea, will participate in the ceremonies at the city for which his ship was named, with men from the cruiser who took part in the action.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Representative George A. Bates of the Sixth Massachusetts District will be among the participants in the exercises, the Navy announcement added.

The present U. S. S. Marblehead, now undergoing repairs at an east coast shipyard, is the third U. S. vessel by that name. Marblehead, Mass., is considered the "birthplace of the American Navy" because the U. S. S. Hannah, the first man-of-war employed on the high seas by the forces of Gen. George Washington, was built at Marblehead and commissioned in 1775.

Imagine His Embarrassment—A Fort Devens corporal's visit to his girl's home in near-by Lowell was cancelled suddenly last night. While she waited impatiently, the corporal scrubbed vigorously in a small, lonely stream, outside the city limits. He returned to camp for reveille today, tired and disgusted. His explanation—"skunks."

Tufts to Train Women War Workers—Dean Harry P. Burden of the Tufts College (Medford, Mass.) Engineering School has announced a special summer course to enable women to qualify for drafting or production work in war plants. The course, opening June 22, will be available to high school graduates, Dean Burden said.

Navy Plane Forced Down—A stalled Navy amphibian plane made a forced landing in marshland about a mile from the Squantum Naval Air Station early last night after Ensign Joseph Breslove, Jr., the pilot, successfully maneuvered the ship to avoid houses in the vicinity.

Ensign Breslove and Machinists' Mates John W. Charder and Lawrence MacFawn suffered only slight injuries, although the plane nosed over and was wrecked. Navy officers said the plane was on a routine flight and that the motor failed.

Kay Kyser at Edwards—Prof. Kay Kyser and his College of Musical Knowledge will hold forth at the Camp Edwards sports arena tomorrow night in a 2½-hour program. The orchestra leader is coming to the Cape cantonment under auspices of U. S. O.-Camp Shows.

Names Painted Out—Names of Maine cities and towns painted on buildings to make them visible from the air must be blotted out, Col. Francis H. Farnum, State Civilian Defense Director, said today. Classifying such signs on rooftops as "information helpful to the enemy," Colonel Farnum warned they must be obliterated.

Mosquitos Keep Out—The Army Quartermaster Corps has placed orders for 65,000,000 yards of mosquito netting at a price of $14,000,000, First Corps Area Headquarters announced. The Corps also purchased several hundred thousand mosquito bars and more than 500,000 headnets, the announcement said. Where the equipment will be used was not specified. New England textile mills will produce 13,500,000 yards of the netting—7,200,000 yards in Massachusetts and 6,300,000 yards in Massachusetts and 6,300,000 yards in Connecticut.

War Activities in New England

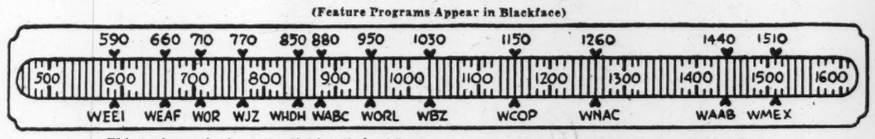
Canadians May Enlist in United States—Posters and pamphlets describing opportunities for Canadians to serve in the Canadian Army are on display in each of the 42 United States Army Recruiting and Induction Stations in New England, according to an announcement by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Corps Area. At the same time, Canadian Army officers have set up headquarters in Boston and at Bangor, Maine.

Maj. H. S. Bogert of the Black Watch of Canada is in charge of the Boston station at 124 Beacon Street, assisted by Capt. L. P. Chartrand of Le Regiment de Maisonneuve. This office will be in charge of Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Don't Talk in Barber Chair—The familiar barber shop, long the place for idle chatter, will no longer hear careless conversation relating to the war. At a convention of the State's Associated Master Barbers in Fall River, Mass., a resolution was adopted making unnecessary war talk taboo in Bay State barber shops.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum: sk..	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"....	Red Sox - St. Louis	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 H. Marble, News...	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Browns baseball game.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	"Two Men and a Girl"..	Pepper Young's Family..	Red Sox - St. Louis	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
3:45 "United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway.	'Right to Happiness"..	Browns baseball game..	Connee Boswell, songs...
4:00 David Cheskin's Or..	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Red Sox - St. Louis	Duke Ellington's Orch...
4:15 Victory at Home..	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Browns baseball game..	Shep Fields' Orchestra..
4:30 Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Red Sox - St. Louis	Benny Goodman's Orch..
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game..	Barry Wood, songs....
5:00 Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee..	Glen Gray's Orchestra..
5:15 Musical Camera ...	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Serial	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman: sketch	"Musical Roundup".....	Jack Armstrong, stories	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment; Music...	"Captain Midnight"	News Service; Talk.....
6:00 News reports	News; Sports Reporter....	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; News.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane..	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen" sketch.....	News of the World.....	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30 Ed. C. Hill; Talk ..	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Melodic Moods"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra.
7:45 Treas. Star Parade	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk.....	Baritone and organ....	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
8:15 chestra; chorus ...	Kelly, m. c.....	Man": dramatic sketch	Robt. P. Patterson: talk	Irish Music .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Navy Blue Rhythm: Dick	"About Today"; WMEX.
8:45 Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	Jurgens' Orchestra	Drama Shop .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album .....
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines ...	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45 comedy; music	"Meet the Band"; songs	dramatic sketch; orch..	entertainment	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music;	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News...	News reports .....
10:15 "New Moon"	Nation"; drama	Musical Knowledge ...	Les Brown's Orchestra...	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30 Barbershop Finals .	Treasury Star Parade...	Kay Kyser's College of	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	Musical Knowledge ...	Ted Weems' Orchestra...	Larry Clinton's Orch....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
11:15 H. V. Evatt, talk..	Music You Want; Songs..	Local News; Songs....	Sen. James Mead	Griff Williams's Orch...
11:30 Rep't to the Nation	Music You Want.....	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Tune Up, America":	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Rep't to the Nation	Music You Want.....	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	interviews: music	Day's End; News.....

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Morgan Beatty, News....	News Service	"Eight Bells": music....	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Morning Pickup": orch.
8:45 program; News	Toast: popular music...	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Henry King's Orch.....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recorded music..	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Scarlet Letter"	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 "Chasing Blues"	Breakfast Club	Singing Strings	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 "Thus We Live"....	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady": sk..	Clark Dennis, Songs....	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15 American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother": sk...	"Bouquet": music	"Help Mate": drama ...	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 WEEI Food Fair..	"Funny Money Man"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Voice of the Poultryman	Popular vocalists ....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	"Second Husband": sk...	"The Bartons": sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	"Fashion Time" .....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life": sketch..	Colonial Network Orch..	Dance Orchestra .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum and Strum...	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News....	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Eleanor Early, Talk....	Defense; Agriculture	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News" ....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15 Serial Drama	Mack Parker Show	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	"I'll Find My Way": sk..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour.....	Music; Joe Frasetto's Or.	"Words and Music".....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Navy Recruiting Talk...	Lud Gluskin's Orch .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Contrasts in Melody.....	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Treasures in Melody....	Victory program .....
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light": sk.	School of the Air.....	Ruth Gevalt, songs.....
2:45 "The Goldbergs': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk..	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk	Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Baseball Game	Dean Hudson's Orch....
3:30 News; Hollywood ...	Two Men and a Girl....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns	Harry James's Orchestra
3:45 Jobs for Victory....	'15 Minutes from B'way'	"Right to Happiness"...	Baseball Game.....	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; variety...	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
4:15 Network Program ..	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Baseball Game	Bea Wain, Songs.....
4:30 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red-Sox-St. Louis Browns	Dick Kuhn's Orch.....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Baseball Game	Sammy Kayes' Orchestra
5:00 Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Music; Sports Matinee..	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
5:15 Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	John Kirby's Orchestra.
5:30 Songs; Jay Wesley..	"Two or Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Comments; Music	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports comments .....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, News....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane...	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30 'Maudie's Diary"...	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Cole Porter: Recordings.
7:45 dramatic sketch ...	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Melodic Moods".....	"Inside of Sports".....	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Fighting Quartermas-	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera Festi-	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	ters": dramatization ...	Brice; guests; orchestra	val: Aaron Copland's	Price Control; Songs...
8:30 "Powerhouse": Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards" ...	The Aldrich Family;	'The Second Hurricane,'	"Songs of the Range"...
8:45 Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"The Crisis in Rubber"	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records...
9:30 "Big Town": drama	America's Town Meeting:	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Big Town": drama	'Crisis in Rubber'; Jingles	Maids; guests	Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00 "First Line": de-	"Bats in the Belfry"....	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing...	News report .....
10:15 fense program	'Bats in the Belfry'....	guests; orchestra	Preview Army Show ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty, News....	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk..	mary": comedy sketch..	Ted Weems's Orchestra..	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:00 News, Elmer Davis	News; Music	News Service	Sen. R. M. La Follette..	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra,	Music You Want.....	Local news; Songs.....	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30 Dick Jurgen's Orch	Music You Want.....	H. Leopold Spitalny's Or.	Jerry Wald's Orch	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Music You Want.....	H. Leopold Spitalny's Or.	Matty Malneck's Orch...	Day's End; News.....

Keep Fit *for* Your Job

IN FIELD OR FACTORY

ENROLL NOW

YMCA

316 Huntington Avenue

BOSTON, MASS.

Dealers Point To Few Usable Rubber Items

If your junk dealer has refused to take that length of garden hose, or that rubber dustpan, or the two rubber raincoats you offered him, don't jump to the conclusion either that he is a "fifth columnist" or that there is no such rubber shortage as you had been led to believe.

There is a rubber shortage which scrap rubber can help to alleviate. And the junk dealers are disposing of the rubber they do accept from you at an absurdly low profit as their contribution to the war effort.

But there are only four or five types of rubber goods from which enough rubber can be melted down to make it worth while handling them. They are: automobile and truck tires, tubes, rubber boots, and overshoes.

Practically everything else in the rubber goods line yields so little rubber as to be worthless under present conditions, according to Boston junk dealers.

These conditions may change, however, in connection with the drive which President Roosevelt intends to inaugurate soon and which he announced yesterday. Householders will be asked to contribute every bit of rubber they possess that is not in actual use—whether it is in the form of profitably reclaimed items or not. The Government can then determine whether some form of subsidy of the privately operated rubber-reclaiming industry would be useful.

Since rubber is more valuable than cash to the country right now, it is probable, many dealers believe, that the Government will place a standard price on all rubber scrap in order to unearth every last bit of the precious material.

If and when such a subsidy is established, junk dealers will take all the rubber you can give them, of whatever nature.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Ramblers with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

Wide World

Amos Kubik

For half a century, the Town Crier, bell in hand, and clothed in breeches, hose, long coat, and buckled shoes, has been an institution in Provincetown, Cape Cod, Mass. Strolling the narrow streets, he served as a news-gathering and dispensing agency, employed by the Town to call out various notices of meetings and other civic affairs. But the war has changed things. Members of the Town Criers Association announced today that business conditions did not warrant an appropriation for his salary.

Benjamin P. Cheney

Benjamin Pierce Cheney, whose body was found Tuesday on a desert road south of Kingman, Ariz., about 20 miles from his abandoned automobile,, was a native of Boston and the son of Benjamin P. Cheney, who founded the United States and Canada Express, which was later consolidated with the American Express. Born in Boston in 1866, he attended Brimmer School and English High School and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '90.

Five years after his graduation from college, the younger Cheney came into a quarter share of the $10,000,000 estate of his father. The elder Cheney began his business career as a stage coach driver and became wealthy in the express business. He also had considerable rail holdings. The younger Cheney became one of the foremost financial figures in the East, being a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroads, the Old Colony Trust Company, and the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

Mr. Cheney's wife, Mrs. Ida Lewis Cheney, was formerly Julia Arthur of the legitimate stage. She said that Mr. Cheney left Boston several weeks ago to drive to California on business.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 11

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—15 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; "Just a Memory."
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis Browns baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Robert P. Patterson: "Inflation."
8:30 p. m.—"Navy Blue Rhythm"; Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—News from Cairo and Australia.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:15 p. m.—Les Brown's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Senator James M. Mead.
11:30 p. m.—Jerry Wald's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Matty Malneck's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLG2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Something Going On In Britain Now." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act of "Carmen." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Africa. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Marine Group In Hub Marks Bicentennial

Master mariners—men who have sailed the seven seas in both sail and steam craft and set the course for many world trade routes—are today observing the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Boston Marine Society, claiming to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world.

The big feature of the observance is the dinner-meeting at the Hotel Statler tonight, with Capt. Charles H. Hurley, Jr., President of the Society, giving a brief review of the organization's history. The meeting combines the anniversary observance with the annual Ladies' Night and the annual dinner.

Shipping men, Federal, State and municipal officials, port and maritime interests in general, are planning to attend the observance tonight, with a group that has a membership of about 300 men of the sea.

British Colony

In June of 1742 Boston town was a British colony, and daring mariners sailed uncharted seas to lay the foundations for the great shipping business built up in New England and climaxed a century later by the clipper-ship era.

In those early Colonial Days, a small group of ship captains banded together and formed the Fellowship Club, with the view of improving their knowledge of this coast, and the off-shore currents. The small group induced ship masters to become members, and to record all unusual observances that the information might be utilized for the benefit of all.

The captains were asked to record observances "of the variation of the needle, the surroundings, the courses and distances, and all other remarkable things."

Relief an Objective

Other objectives included relief, for in those days insurance as it is known today was non-existent. Hazards of navigation were numerous and varied, and the loss of a ship would often spell financial ru

Films in Prospect for Boston—Bund Head Indicted on Spy Charge

New Movies Arrive Today At Keith's and Fine Arts

New films are scheduled to arrive today at the Keith Memorial and the Fine Arts. "My Gal Sal," a Technicolor production with Rita Hayworth and Victor Mature heading the cast, will be the principal item on the new double bill at the downtown house. The story is about the song-writing career of Paul Dresser back in the nineties. Among the players are John Sutton, James Gleason, Phil Silvers, Walter Catlett, John Kelly, and Frank Orth. The companion feature at this house is "The Night Before the Divorce," a marital farce, with a cast that includes Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes, Joseph Allen, Jr., Nils Asther, and Truman Bradley.

At the Fine Arts the new film is "Lady in Distress," an English melodrama, with a triangular plot about a stage magician, his wife, and a steel worker. Michael Redgrave, Sally Gray, Paul Lukas, and Hartley Power are among the players. Included in the program is a short feature, "A Letter from Home," which was highly praised when it was first shown in New York. It describes a day in the life of a young English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is on duty at sea.

★ ★ ★

'To the Shores of Tripoli'

At the Metropolitan beginning Thursday the feature film will be "To the Shores of Tripoli," a picture about the Marine Corps, with a cast which includes John Payne, Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, Nancy Kelly, William Tracy, and Maxie Rosenbloom. The production has been photographed in Technicolor.

The companion feature will be "The Remarkable Andrew" with Brian Donlevy, William Holden, and Ellen Drew as the principal players in a story about the characters in American history who come to the aid of a hard-pressed American of today.

★ ★ ★

'Ship Ahoy' Continues

A second week is announced at the State and Orpheum for "Ship Ahoy," the musical film with Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton, Bert Lahr, Virginia O'Brien, and Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra. Also continuing is "Alias Boston Blackie."

★ ★ ★

Paramount and Fenway

"In This Our Life," deriving from Ellen Glasgow's novel, will be the principal film on the Paramount and Fenway program beginning Thursday. Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, and Dennis Morgan are the principal players.

"Always in My Heart," the cofeature, has a cast which includes Gloria Warren, Walter Huston, and Kay Francis.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the feature films at the Exeter will be Alfred Hitchcock's "Saboteur," with Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane, and "Almost Married," with Jane Frazee and Robert Paige.

Romberg Tunes On Air Tonight; Patterson to Talk

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Great Moments in Music" tonight presents songs from Romberg's "New Moon." Among those who will sing are Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; and Robert Weede, baritone. There will be a chorus and orchestra, conducted by George Sebastian. CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, will speak on "The Fight Against Inflation" program, MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

The element of time in the effectiveness of the American war effort will be dramatized on "Three Thirds of the Nation," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

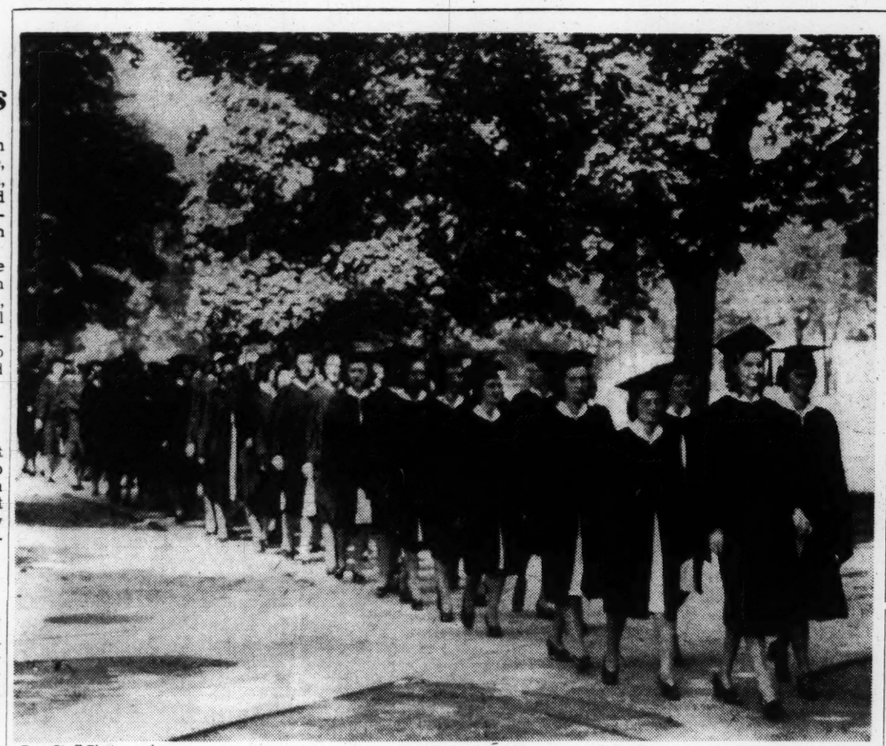
David W. Armstrong, Executive Director of the Boy's Clubs of America, will tell how the more than 400,000 members of these clubs are aiding the Nation's war effort, on "Children Also Are People," CBS, 4:15 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 4:30 p. m.

"Report to the Nation," formerly heard Tuesdays, has been changed to Wednesdays, CBS, 10:30 p. m., WEEI, by recordings, 11:30 p. m.

Dr. H. V. Evatt, Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs in the Australian Government, is to speak tonight from Washington, CBS-WEEI, 11:15 o'clock. Senator James M. Mead of New York will speak on "Role of Congress in the War Effort," MBS-WAAB, 11:15 p. m.

Rockland Man Nominated Maine Bank Commissioner

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 10 (AP)—Homer E. Robinson, veteran Maine banker and for many years President of the First National Bank of Rockland, has been nominated by Gov. Sumner Sewall as Maine's new State Bank Commissioner.



By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Seniors Cross Cambridge Common

One hundred and sixty-three members of the 1942 graduating class of Radcliffe College marched to Sanders Theater this morning for the fifty-ninth annual Commencement exercises. The procession is led by Magdalen Clarke, of New York City, Class Marshal and President of the Senior Class.

Radcliffe Seniors Told to Repay Civilization

Addressing the 163 members of the graduating class of Radcliffe College, as well as 58 advanced degree candidates, this morning at the fifty-ninth annual Commencement exercises, Charles Kingsley Webster, Stevenson professor of international history, London School of Economics, told them that, as they left college in an America at war, there was at stake all that had enabled them to receive today "the insignia of a scholar."

"The time has come," he continued, "when you have to give back to civilization some of the things which it has given you. . . . For, though older people will make the immediate decision, we are at the threshold of a new world, whose final shape will be determined by the courage, energy, and insight of those who are now young. And you who have already proved yourselves by your presence here to be in possession of special qualities of mind and character will specially influence that future."

The Commencement exercises took place in Sanders Theater, Harvard, following the traditional procession across Cambridge Common, led by Magdalen Clarke, of New York City, Class Marshal and President of the Senior Class.

On the stage during the ceremony were Harvard faculty members who are instructors at Radcliffe, and Radcliffe tutors. The procession onto the stage was led by members of the Radcliffe Trustees and Council, followed by Mayor John H. Corcoran, of Cambridge, and Col. John B. Atkinson, City Manager. Also on the stage were: Dean Katharine E. McBride; the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington; Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of the Radcliffe Graduate School and Dean George H. Chase, representative of Harvard University; President Ada L. Comstock and Mr. Webster. The Rev. Mr. Pennington, of the First Parish in Cambridge, was Commencement Chaplain.

Freedom, which is of supreme value in itself, Professor Webster said, "cannot be maintained by any state which regards it as something that can be selfishly kept for its own personal use.

"But it is clear that the freedoms for which the victorious nations fight will have no meaning unless they take into account the history and culture of the nations they are to benefit. And when we remember that nearly all of them when the fighting ceases will be exhausted, not only economically, but also by the mental anguish under which their people have lived, is it not certain that the task of reconstruction will not only be difficult but long, and that, indeed, it cannot be accomplished at all except by the leadership of those who possess reserves of energy and good will as well as of fighting power and material resources?

Following Professor Webster's address, President Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe presented degrees to more than 220 seniors and graduate students. She also announced prizes to students and gifts to the college.

Kunze Named With 4 Others By U. S. Jury

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, national German-American Bund leader; Anastase Vonsiatsky, head of the All-Russian Fascist Party, and three others on a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 espionage Act by furnishing military and defense information to Germany and Japan.

Indicted with these two by the grand jury, which has been sitting since May 14, were Dr. Otto Willumeit, head of the Chicago Division of the German-American Bund; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, physician now in internment as an enemy alien, and the Rev. Kurt B. Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman.

The jury charged that, from January, 1941, until last Dec. 6, these five conspired to collect and deliver to the German and Japanese Governments information "relating to the numbers, personnel, disposition, equipment, arms and morale of the army of the United States, the location, size, capacity . . . and other features of the United States fleet, the location, size, equipment and other features of military establishments, naval establishments, airports, aircraft, shipping and other establishments . . . essential to the national defense of the United States."

It was the fifth case of the present war involving the 1917 espionage act which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison.

The indictment handed up to Judge J. Joseph Smith charged that:

Mr. Kunze was designated to serve as the intermediary to carry information abroad and was given $8,800 for traveling expenses by Mr. Vonsiatsky, the arrangements being completed last July ata meeting in a Chicago hotel attended by Mr. Kunze, Mr. Vonsiatsky and Mr. Willumeit.

In the meantime, Mr. Vonsiatsky was in touch with Japanese Government officials to ascertain what type of information they most desired.

The accused decided that Mr. Kunze should leave the United States by way of Mexico, and the Rev. Mr. Molzahn agreed to the use of his Philadelphia address as a return address for Mr. Kunze's mail.

Last September Mr. Kunze and Dr. Willumeit conferred with Dr. Ebell in El Paso, and in November Mr. Kunze rejoined Dr. Ebell in El Paso and was driven by him to the city of Chihuahua, Mexico. Thereafter Mr. Kunze wrote letters to Mr. Vonsiatsky from Chimuahua in care of Dr. Ebell.

After U-Boat Torpedoes Hit: 180 Miles in Leaky Lifeboat

How 20 survivors of a medium-sized United Nations' freighter navigated a leaky, battered motor lifeboat, the engine of which had to be "coaxed" to function, and "greased" with sun-tan oil for 180 miles to shore—and safety—was disclosed today by the First Naval District.

Two other lifeboats containing 33 from the same vessel, were picked up and taken to a Canadian port. A fourth lifeboat, carrying 18, landed at a New England port. Of the 71 persons aboard the vessel, 59 comprised the crew and the remainder were passengers who were in the American Field Service.

Of the survivors landing on the New England shore 16 are now sojourning at the Seamen's Club in Boston, awaiting opportunity to ship again. Four others are American volunteer ambulance drivers, already seeking further opportunities to serve.

Attacked without warning at 1:20 a. m. June 2, when 180 miles off New England, a torpedo hit the starboard bow and ripped the steel hull like paper, catapulting Robert Bailey of Liverpool, lookout man, from his post in the bow, 200 yards through the air, and dropping him into the sea.

Barely seven minutes later a second torpedo struck abaft the engine room and in three minutes the vessel plunged below the surface.

Saved by Lifeboat

Mr. Bailey, who never thought he would know how the circus men feel who are "shot from guns," said he felt like being shoved violently through the air. When he struck the sea, he cut away outer clothing below the lifebelt he was wearing while on duty at his post. Kicking off shoes and socks, he thrashed around a bit, and then called for help. The motor lifeboat headed toward him, and he was pulled into the frail craft that brought him safely to shore.

The half-clad, bare-footed survivors described an experience notable even in maritime New England, where it is traditional for men to "go down to the sea in ships."

The motor lifeboat was being lowered from the sinking vessel when the second torpedo struck the freighter at a point only 15 feet away. John A. Wilson, Second Engineer of the sunken craft, had been assigned to take charge of that lifeboat. He was off duty at the time, and was awakened by the first torpedo's explosion.

Impact of the second explosion lifted the stern of the lifeboat out of the water and swung the craft away from the freighter. The craft was half full of water. The engine, being flooded, refused to start. Survivors rowed the lifeboat away from the freighter to get clear of suction when the vessel plunged below the surface.

All Hands Safe

Seams were open and the survivors bailed and used a hand pump, while others hoisted a sail. Later the motor lifeboat came alongside the other three boats, and all hands were found to be safe. The motor lifeboat was damaged too badly to tow the others. During the night, they became separated.

According to Engineer Wilson, the motor finally was set in motion, but was shut off at night to prevent a submarine from picking up the vibrations. Sail was used at night. When lubricating oil gave out they used sun-tan oil.

A damaged rudder was held in place with rope. The buckled driving shaft was lined up with a piece of timber, wire, and odds and ends. Bailing continued for 63½ hours, with little sleep possible. About 24 hours after abandoning their ship, a freighter hailed them and offered rescue. But the survivors refused, because the ship "was bound to a distant port." They did accept the "loan" of some gasoline for their motor.

Two days after their ship sank, they sighted a fisherman, and attracted his attention with flares. He evidently thought it was a submarine trap, and disappeared in the opposite direction. That afternoon they sighted land, tilted the gas tank for the last few drops, and finally rowed a mere 15 yards to shore, after the engine stopped.

Food was sufficient, the survivors said, having found pemmican, malted-milk tablets, raisins, prunes, and peanuts in the lifeboat.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— "Private Lives," starring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

March, "Boston Commandery" . . . Carter
Overture to "William Tell" . . . Rossini
Liebestraum . . . Liszt-Herbert
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes . . . Strauss
Pop Goes the Weasel . . . Caillet
Largo from "Xerxes" . . . Handel
March Slave . . . Tchaikovsky
Gershwiniana
Song Fest, Medley

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Salute to Our Armed Forces." 1:55. 4:55, 8. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Fine Arts— "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 10. "A Letter from Home." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 12, 3, 6, 9. Short Selected Subjects.

Keith Memorial— "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore— "Hollywood Cavalcade," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3, 6:15, 9:45. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan— "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:40.

Modern— "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6:10, 9:25. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Orpheum— "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount— "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Plus short subjects.

RKO-Boston— "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 2:20, 6:25, 9:20.

Scollay— "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "Travel Argentine, Chile," "The Quiz Kids," "Another Film of Those Speaking Animals," "Timing Is Everything in Sports," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Don Cossack Chorus," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Telepix— "Serge Jaroff's Don Cossacks Chorus," "Australia's Coral Reefs," "Beach Lures," "Quiz Kids," "Gary Cooper's Dogs," and 30 minutes of newsreels. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Jackie Gleason, and Jack Durant. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown— "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia— "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:05, 9:45. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionell Atwill. "Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Blues Tonight," Priscilla Lane. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 3:22, 9:32. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler.
Cleveland Circle: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. "Our Russian Front." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carrol. "Flying by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Fleets In," Dorothy Lamour. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracey. 2 and 8.
University: "Boom Town," Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "The Reluctant Dragon." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN, Thompson Square: "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. "The Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard and Francis Sullivan. 3:27, 9:27. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman Square: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.
Park: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Our Russian Front." "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, Mary Astor and George Brent. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 2:58, 9:13. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Dumbo." 4, 8:15. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 2:30, 9:20.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. 2:54, 6:02, 9:20. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:40, 4:48, 8:06.
Maplewood: "How Green Was My Valley," Maureen O'Hara and Walter Pidgeon. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:30, 9:36.
Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. 3:18, 9:18. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:47, 7:47.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston, Edward Arnold. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. 2:25, 8:20. "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 4:10, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Black Dragons," Bela Lugosi. "House of Errors," H. Langdon and C. Rogers. 2 and 8.
Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen.

REVERE—Revere: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Raymond Massey. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Raymond Massey, Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Standwyck. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara, "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Zorina. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Marry the Boss' Daughter."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colona. 2:07, 7:52. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman and Claudette Colbert. 3:41, 9:26.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. March of Time's "India in Crisis." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Pardon my Stripes," Bill Henry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 7:52. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2:10, 6:40, 10:09.

AMUSEMENTS

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June 11 to June 17 Cont. 1:30 to 11 P. M.
"MY FAVORITE BLONDE"
with Madeleine Carroll and Bob Hope
"FRISCO LIL" with IRENE HERVEY

OPA in Operation in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 10—Although the OPA organization has not been completed in New Hampshire, it has already gone into operation.

A restraining order has been issued against M. J. Mitchell, a Portsmouth filling station operator, whom the OPA charges with violation of rationing rules. And two tire reconditioners have agreed to refrain from using two old tires to build a new tire.

The tires built in this manner had been sold without ration board certificates and OPA officials estimate that the plants at Manchester and Concord that had been doing this work had been turning out about 50 tires a day, each. Since the local boards started sending out questionnaires to holders of X gasoline rationing cards, a large number of these cards have been returned.

Alumnae College At Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 10 — The ninth annual session of Wellesley Alumnae College will open for enrollment on Monday, June 15, immediately following the Commencement exercises of the class of 1942. Members of the Wellesley faculty will lecture and lead discussion groups for the three-day period on the general theme, "Dealing in Futures."

Visiting War Heroes Stirred By Boston's Great Reception

The following are some of the things the war heroes, in Boston today, said upon seeing the city and its war activities for the first time:

Flight Sergeant Maxwell Alexander Dick Riddell: "This is giving us a bit of a jolt, you know—this reception. They told us it was going to be big, but we didn't expect anything like this." Sergeant Riddell is freckled and has bright red hair. He was jolly and friendly, and soon everybody in the party was calling him "Red."

Ensign Donald F. Mason, U. S. N., the man who "sighted sub; sank same," is a naturally modest and shy person. He said he was finding the trip something of an ordeal but that he was pleased with the reception and proud of the evidence of war activity on the waterfront. "It would do Hitler a lot of good to see this spirit of the American people," he said.

Ensign Mason will not have an opportunity to see his wife and child on this trip. They are in Providence, R. I. However, special arrangements are being made so that when the group of heroes go through St. Paul, Minnesota, Ensign Mason's mother will be on hand to greet her son. Her home is Rochester, Minnesota.

Wing Commander M. Loudon was profuse in his praise of American airplanes. He was impressed with their maneuverability and cruising range.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson Boyd, very smart in the white uniform of the Royal Navy, said, "This is a very impressive sight. I have never seen anything like it. I only wish the Germans could see what is going on here." Lieutenant Boyd described himself as "a little dizzy with it all. The whole country," he said, "is something we cannot comprehend—it is too large." Speaking of returning to England, he said he hoped the worst of the war was over but added, "There may be more defeats coming. We can stand them, though, because we know that we are going to win in the end."

Squadron Leader John Daring Nettleton marveled at the spectacle of our shipbuilding activity aid said, "It's too good to be true. We are depending a great deal on your industrial might for weapons and tools, but I never realized that you could put out such a tremendous effort."

Asked about the recent mass raids on Germany, he said, he was reluctant to comment but that he thought "we did a rather complete job."

Outside Airport

Echoes of trans-Atlantic flight hero welcomes were heard again as crowds lined the streets outside East Boston airport and shredded paper floated down from the rooftops as schoolchildren lined the route with both American and British flags. The scream of the police sirens in the escort added to the general note of welcome.

At Navy Yard

At the Charlestown Navy Yard work was temporarily suspended while the workers lined up to welcome the hero party inside the Yard. Whistles were blowing in the Yard, and Charlestown citizens leaned cheering from their windows and lined the streets to watch the party go by.

Fore River Yard

At the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Division the British and American heroes got out on the tops of their cars with cards of identification on them so that the workers could recognize them. The heroes got "quite a kick" out of a sign displayed in the yard which said "Welcome, ye heroes, who smacked Hirohito and made littler the sap Hitler"—signed by the yard workers.

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Air Chief Sees More Planes Needed for Mass Bombings

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Further details of a statement made yesterday by Air Chief Marshal A. T. Harris, and published by the Associated Press, indicate that first reports which quoted the Marshal as saying that 10,000 bombers a night might be sent over Germany soon, were erroneous.

A dispatch today carried by the Associated Press quotes Air Chief Marshal Harris as predicting that joint British-American mass bomb scourging of Germany which would make the RAF's 1,130-plane attack on Cologne seem like "a gentle zephyr of a past summer." Air Marshal Harris declared that bombings on the Cologne scale "can and if necessary will be far surpassed."

The Chief of the RAF's Bomber Command said in a current news reel statement: "Do not imagine we can yet put out 1,000 bombers a night whenever we please," and then added:

"That time will come. It may not long be delayed. . . ."

In answer to any who have said that mass bombings alone cannot win a war, Air Marshal Harris declared:

"We shall see. It hasn't been tried yet and Germany . . . will make a most interesting subject for the initial experiment. Japan can be used to provide the confirmation."

An officially distributed text of his statement showed that first reports carried by the Associated Press were incorrect.

The text of Air Marshal Harris' statement follows:

The Nazis, simple souls as they are, entered this war under the quaint illusion that they could bomb everybody that stood in the way—and nobody could bomb them. That was Göring's boast. At Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry, Plymouth and half a hundred other places they put that naïve theory into practice. They sowed the wind. They will reap the whirlwind.

Lübeck, Rostock, Cologne—they are just a beginning. In the past the Bomber Command largely was employed in bombing on a comparatively light scale those more immediately urgent targets dictated by the day-to-day war situation, a sort of strategical defense. There was so much to do and so little to do it with. Now we pass increasingly to a strategical offensive.

Do not imagine we can yet put out 1,000 bombers a night whenever we please. That time will come. It may not long be delayed. But it is not yet. We have, however, proved that technically it can be done. Technically, it can, and, if necessary, will be far surpassed.

We have not as yet in this country the force available to maintain that effort. But we shall obtain it, and we shall if necessary maintain it—from our own resources if need be.

Let the Nazis take good note of the western horizon. There they will see a cloud as yet no bigger than a man's hand. Behind it lies the whole massive power of the United States of America.

When the storm gathering there and here breaks in its full fury over Germany, they will look back to the days of Lübeck, Rostock, and Cologne as men lost in a raging typhon think back to a gentle zephyr of a past summer.

It may take a year; it may take two, but for the Herrenvolk the writing is on the wall. Let them look out for themselves. The cure is in their own hands.

A lot of people, generally those with no qualification to speak (if to think), are in the habit of reiterating the silly phrase, "Bombing can never win a war."

We shall see. It hasn't been tried yet, and Germany, more and more desperately clinging to her widespread conquests and still foolishly enough striving for more, will make a most interesting subject for the initial experiment. Japan can be used to provide the confirmation. But don't expect too much just yet. There is work to do first—and a great deal of it."

Canadian Minister Expects Long War; Hopes He's Wrong

OTTAWA, June 10 (AP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell yesterday forecast that the war would last 10 years but he said he hoped he was wrong.

He was replying to questions in the House of Commons asked by George Black, Conservative Member from the Yukon regarding the Alaska highway.

"I am one of those who think the war is going to last 10 years, and I hope I am wrong," Mr. Mitchell said. "The time may come when we will be very glad to have that highway," he added.

But the Minister said that nothing could be done at the moment to bring American wage rates on the highway construction down to the Canadian level.

He said that many skilled workers from the United States had to be brought in by American contractors and in addition to their local rates of pay they received 25 per cent for foreign service.

Nazis Forcing Poles in Army, Sikorski Says

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, broadast a charge yesterday that Poles in Western Poland are being forcibly enrolled in the German Army following the recent visit of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief.

"Only the announcement of retribution and the application of reprisals wherever possible . . . can stop the rising tide of madness of the German assassins and save hundreds of thousands of innocent victims from certain death," General Sikorski said.

[In a story by Ann Su Cardwell in The Christian Science Monitor on June 5 a young Pole, Jan Pronicki, was quoted as saying that he had been forced to serve in the German Army after having been a "labor prisoner" for a year at an arms plant in Kassell, Germany. The youth was captured by the Russians recently.]

Workers for Reich

BERLIN, From German broadcasts, June 10 (AP)—A Paris dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin Radio said the first contingent of workmen from Unoccupied France who are going to work in German plants crossed the demarcation line into the occupied zone en route to Germany.

[Pierre Laval, Chief of the Vichy Government, is understood to have agreed to increase France's contribution of manpower to the German industrial war machine.]

A Sofia dispatch said the Bulgarian Government had ordered "civilian mobilization" of all transport workers and dockhands "to insure orderly transportation."

German supplies for the Russian Front pass through Bulgaria.

Japanese Release Canadian Women From Internment

OTTAWA, June 10 (AP) — The External Affairs Department announced yesterday that it has been informed that the Japanese Government has released 24 Canadian women from internment in Japan.

The Department's information, relayed through the Swiss Legation at Tokyo, said that the women had been released May 13 after the Japanese Government learned that no Japanese women have been interned in Canada.

One Canadian woman, the Department said, had already been released from internment March 23. Names of the women were not announced.

The Swiss Government is acting as the protecting power for Canada in Tokyo.

Victoria Crosses To Bomb-Removers

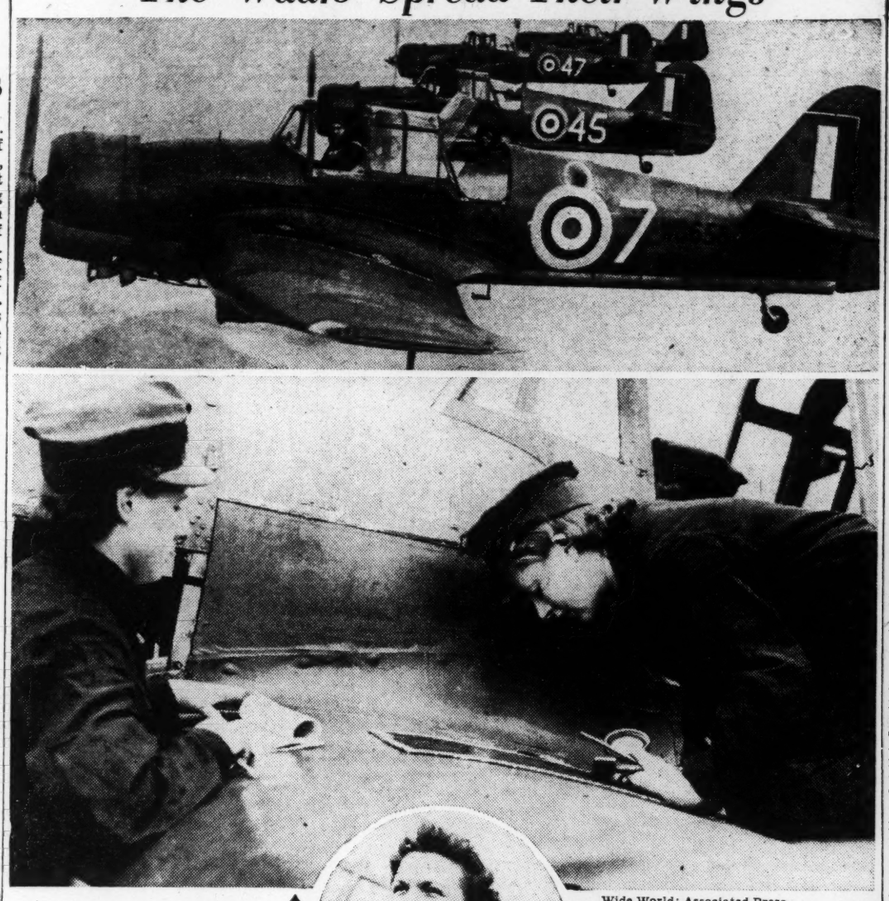
LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The Admiralty announced that Victoria Crosses, Great Britain's highest award for valor, had been conferred upon two men who removed two unexploded bombs which had become imbedded in the streamlined casing of the gun of the submarine Thrasher.

Lieut. Peter S. W. Roberts and Petty Officer Thomas W. Gould pushed and dragged one bomb 20 feet through a narrow space of the gun casing until it could be lowered over the side.

"Every time the bomb was moved," said the Admiralty, "there was a loud twanging noise as of a broken spring."

The bombs were dropped when the submarine was attacked by depth charges and aircraft after it had sunk a heavily escorted supply ship.

The 'Waafs' Spread Their Wings



Wide World; Associated Press

Women in the War

Above: Members of Britain's Women's Auxiliary Air Force ride with RAF pilots on a training flight over England. Center: The job of keeping the warplanes of the RAF ready for instant action against the Axis is shared by these women air mechanics of the WAAF. In circle below: A flight mechanic of the WAAF, equipped with parachute, prepares to go aloft. Originally charged with ground duty, the "Waafs" are now being given flights as passengers aboard RAF planes so that they may gain experience in aircraft in action.

U. S. Women Fliers On Way to Britain To Aid Air Ferry

MONTREAL, June 9 (AP)—A squadron of six women fliers from the United States — informally known as the "Powder Puff Squadron"—were here today en route to England to take over ferrying duties with the British Air Transport Auxiliary.

They were selected from hundreds of applicants and form "group four" of the ferrying plan introduced in the United States by Jacqueline Cochran, pioneer woman ferry pilot.

Youngest of the squadron is Mary Zerbel, 21, of Los Angeles, who has been flying 2½ years and holds a commercial license as an instructor.

One of the more seasoned veterans is Edith Foltz Stearns, of Portland, Ore., who's been flying 14 years and was the fifth woman in the United States to obtain a transport pilot's license.

Search Is Resumed For Blimp Wreckage

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 10 (AP) —Surface craft resumed search today for wreckage of the Navy training blimp G-1, one of two lighter-than-air craft which collided Monday night and plunged into the Atlantic, with only one survivor among the 13 men aboard.

The two blimps crashed 400 feet aloft, about four miles off Manasquan, on a secret flight the Naval Air Station here described as "an experimental mission involving some hazard."

The other blimp, the smaller L-2, was towed into shore yesterday.

The Office of Scientific Research and Development in Washington issued this statement concerning the tragedy:

"These men lost their lives in an accident encountered in an experimental flight in connection with important scientific war research and gave their lives for their country as truly as any soldier or sailor killed in battle."

The cause of the collision awaited the finding of a naval court of inquiry, still to be named.

Third of Paris Jews In Camps or Gone

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 10 (AP)—A third of the 110,000 Jews in Paris in 1940 now are in concentration camps or have simply disappeared from their homes, published statistics from the Nazi-occupied French Capital showed yesterday.

The figures were published by the Germans in connection with the new order making it compulsory for Jews in occupied territory to wear the yellow Star of David.

Those who left their homes were said to have made their way out of occupied territory. The number remaining was given at 78,699.

American Radio Carries Call To Italians to Quit Axis

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Encouraging reports from the other side of the Atlantic are prompting the United States to intensify its efforts to drive a wedge between the Axis peoples and their leaders, according to information here.

American propaganda is now directed mainly at Italy although it is understood that there are strong hopes of increasing the already sizable antiwar sentiment among the Rumanians, Hungarians and Bulgarians—all of them regarded here as prisoners of the Nazis and of their own puppet governments.

Up to now, the British have handled most of the propaganda directed toward Germany. Although the British broadcasts, coupled with the mounting magnitude of the air raids upon the Rhineland, are believed to be as effective as could be expected in a Gestapo-crushed land, there is some feeling in Washington that the United States should make a greater effort to get through to the German people, particularly since industrialized Gemany has always had a keen realization of America's mechanical might.

Despite a certain reluctance on the part of officials here to discus either the purpose of America's anti-Axis propaganda or the manner in which it is gotten across, several facts stand out.

Three Main Objectives

In regard to Italy, the United States appears to have three primary aims. The first, and the one which is believed to be the most likely of success at the present time, is to increase the general Italian apathy to the war through emphasizing that Italians have nothing to gain from an Axis victory but that they might have considerable to win through a United Nations victory if they sabotage the Axis campaign.

The second aim is to create a strong popular reaction against Mussolini through depicting him as an inconsequential figure, a tool of the Germans and as the man primarily responsible for Italy's present plight.

The third objective is to foster the Italian's traditional dislike and suspicion of the Germans. One of the ways in which this is done is through recording all the uncomplimentary statements made about the Italians either on the German Radio or in German newspapers and then playing an Italian translation over the shortwave. This type of broadcast is said to have proved itself very effective.

Increase in Wavelengths

Since it is the conviction in Washington that when the Italian home front disintergrates it will do so very quickly, the present plan is to increase not only the number of broadcasts to Italy but the number of wavelengths on which they may be picked up. It is safe to say that Italy is regarded here as the most fertile of all Axis soils in which to plant the seeds of doubt as to the possibility of an Axis victory.

The main difficulty in dealing with Italy, it is revealed, is the lack of contact men within that country capable of carrying on the work started on this side. According to reports brought back to Italy by recently returned newspaper correspondents, the Communists form the most effective and tightly organized anti-Fascist group within Italy today. In light of this it is possible that the Soviet Union may have the best contact with the Italian underground.

Not only have American broadcasts attempted to win the Italians, but American officials have carefully avoided alienating a race that is looked upon as a potential ally. From President Roosevelt on down, Government officials seldom excoriate the Italian people as they do the Germans and Japanese. These Administration speeches generally emphasize the fact that it is Mussolini and the Fascist Party which are looked upon as enemies of America, and not the Italian people.

As already noted in The Christian Science Monitor, Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, recently made a notable address before the Mazzini Society and the Italian-American Labor Council here in which he officially encouraged the Italian people to revolt against the Fascist machine, promising them "restoration to a free and full life."

Mr. Acheson said that the final choice lay with the Italian people and that the miseries of war would continue "with increasing intensity until they (the Italians) destroy the cause of them and re-establish themselves in the line of their traditions as one of the free peoples of the earth."

Evidence of the mounting effectiveness of American broadcasts to Vichy France is seen in the report of the Office of Facts and Figures that the regime of Premier Pierre Laval is becoming increasingly abusive of the United States.

"Typical broadcast from Radio Vichy was a stinging attack by Leon Boussard, its chief political commentator, during a French-language broadcast to this country," the OFF said. "Boussard attacked President Roosevelt, the American people and New York shortwave broadcasts, argued for friendly relations between France and Germany and accused the United States of imperialistic designs throughout the world."

New Oil Well Under Capitol Helps Oklahoma Treasury

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 10 (AP)—Oil is flowing from a well drilled at an angle with the bottom in the Wilcox sand 6,618 feet directly below the State Capitol.

R. R. Owens, State Budget Director, said the well produced 545 barrels of high-grade crude on its first 24-hour potential test. The State will receive one fourth royalty, $165 a day at the present rate of flow. Other producers around the Capitol have brought the State more than $3,500,000.

Hitler's Anti-Church Drive Linked by Hull to Depravity

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has condemned Hitler's anti-Church campaign in Germany, stating June 8 that recently it led to the reading in every Roman Catholic Church of a pastoral letter of protest from the Roman Catholic bishops.

He said the protest served to disclose the true depth of depravity of Hitler's program of world domination, which he said was founded on crime, cruelty, torture, and treachery.

Mr. Hull remarked that it was clear from the pastoral letter that Hitler would blot out every vestige of Christianity if he succeeded in his plans.

Pastoral Letter

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 10—A pastoral letter signed by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany and read in all Roman Catholic churches within the Reich March 22, demanded that Nazi attacks on the church cease, and that satisfaction be given through the law courts, it is disclosed here.

The letter, which according to a British Broadcasting Company report has reached London, did not receive any reply from Hitler. Therefore, the Bishops decided to have it read in the churches. The letter, as quoted in a BBC radiocast, read as follows:

"First, we, the German Bishops, regard it as highly important to advocate not only, as the proper authorities, the rights of the church and of religion, but also the general human, God-given rights of man. Every honest man is interested in the preservation and respect of these rights. Without them the entire western civilization is bound to break down.

"Every man has a natural right to personal liberty within the limits imposed by the service to God, respect for fellow human beings and communities, as well as the duty of obedience to the just commands of the legal authorities.

"We German Bishops protest against every disregard of personal liberty. We demand legal investigation of all sentences, and the liberation of all Germans who were deprived of their liberty without proof that they committed a crime deserving such punishment.

"Second: Every man has a natural right to life and the goods necessary to life. . . . The German people learned with deep horror that at the order of the state authorities numerous insane persons, who were living in institutions and sanatoriums, were killed as so-called 'unproductive members of the nation.'

"We German Bishops shall not cease to protest against the killing of innocent people. Nobody's life is safe unless the command 'Thou shalt not kill' is unimpaired.

"Third: Everyone has a right to the possession and use of legally acquired property, and to the protection by the state of private property against all interference. We raise protest against this interference for the sake of the welfare of the community.

"Fourth: Every man has a natural right to protection against lie and libel. We Bishops protest against all violation of truth and justice, and demand effective protection for the honor of every member of our nation."

Dutch Protest

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 10—A proclamation protesting the anti-Christian activities of the Nazis in Holland has been read in all churches in the Netherlands, according to the BBC.

The first result of the invasion thus is that it unites all churches against Nazi barbarism, BBC added.

The proclamation in question, it was reported, is principally on the following points:

"First: The three basic principles of Dutch national life, justice, charity and freedom of religion are being stepped upon.

"Second: Cruel treatment of Dutch Jews.

"Third: the point of view the Nazis want to impose is contrary to teachings of Christ."

For the Roman Catholic churches the proclamation was reported to have added that the forced labor for young people who were taken to serve National Socialist aims, presents a great danger for Dutch youth. The parents therefore should as far as possible avoid that their children are enrolled in labor organizations.

Circus Calliope Replaces the Band

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—It may be only coincidence but the return of the old-fashioned calliope to the "greatest show on earth" this week was accompanied by "the biggest money night" in the history of Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey's Circus.

So, John Ringling North, President, said, the circus will get along for the remainder of the season without the band that went on strike last Tuesday for more money.

The contract with the musicians union expired Monday night and the union asked a $2.50 raise for each bandsman. Leader Merle Evans, who hadn't missed a performance in 24 years until then, said the men were satisfied with their pay and wanted to play but the union wouldn't permit it. They stayed away, reluctantly, he said, so the strike would not spread to any other groups that make up the big show.

The men get $47.50 a week for six days and $55 for seven days, plus food, lodging and uniforms.

Mr. North resorted to the calliope and some canned music—Electrically operated records—and observed:

"A check of records for more than a half century showed that Friday was the biggest money night in the show's history."

He declined specific figures on attendance or receipts, but with the "standing room only" sign out, it still was necessary to turn many away.

Mr. North said he would not reinstate the musicians this year but wasn't decided what to do about next year.

Nazis Ask Mexico To Repatriate 1,000

MEXICO, D. F., June 10 (AP)—Germany has suggested to Mexico the repatriation of 1,000 German nationals in this country, and the plan is being examined to determine its feasibility.

The idea was advanced since Mexico's entry into the war. Safe conduct permits from the United Nations would be the main obstacle to such a project, sources here said.

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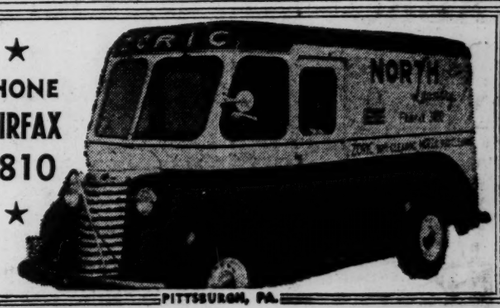

PITTSBURGH, PA.

India's Arms Capacity Told by Grady

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Henry Grady, who headed a technical mission to India, submitted his report to President Roosevelt yesterday and predicted to newsmen that India could meet the needs of United Nations forces in that part of the world for such vital supplies as rifles, shells and armored bodies for motorized equipment.

Probably India cannot turn out tanks and airplanes, Mr. Grady said, but for the things it can make—and he said it had definite possibilities for enormously expanded output—it can supply all Allied requirements, thereby cutting down on the need for shipping space from Britain and the United States. This self-sufficiency probably can be attained in a year, Mr. Grady said.

Mr. Grady, a former Assistant Secretary of State, and three other Americans went to India to see what could be done about stimulating Indian war production. Their report was kept confidential though Indian officials here have commented on it.

Mr. Grady said numerous recommendations had been made, both as to what the Indian Government could do and what the United States might accomplish in the way of assistance, as in supplying machine tools.

India, he said, has good transportation and power and excellent workers. It has adequate coal and iron resources and even now is producing 1,250,000 tons of steel annually, he reported.

Mr. Grady observed that Indians made excellent soldiers and said that if the equipment were available a large army could be created. Recruiting is good, with about 50,000 enlistments a month, he said, and it would be even better if it were encouraged.

India No. 1 Sugar Producing Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

India is now the world's largest producer of cane sugar. It comes second only to the United States in the amount of cotton it grows. It heads the list of cattle-producing countries having approximately three times as many of these animals as the United States, the second largest. The Tata Iron and Steel works at the Indian center of Jamshedpur, are the largest in the British Empire. In tea, India is second only to China as a world producer. It now ranks eighth among world producers of coal.

Work of Mission

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, June 10—Despite reports of official dissatisfaction with the preliminary report just released by the American technical mission studying ways of strengthening India's war effort, it can be authoritatively stated on the basis of information here that the deepest appreciation has been expressed for the mission's work.

Tangible gratitude has attended the mission's promise of help in overcoming shortages of material, machinery, and plant personnel.

This is the reaction gained from comments made by Sir H. P. Moody, supply member of the Executive Council, and from conversation between this correspondent and official in this city.

Various suggestions and recommendations with a view to increasing India's war production, made by the mission under the leadership of Mr. Henry F. Grady, are now receiving careful consideration.

Defeatism Repudiated

It was perhaps unfortunate though inevitable that the supply member's explanatory remarks threw into the foreground difficulties arising out of India's peculiar conditions in the way of implementing certain suggestions of the mission, thereby allowing some critical observers to interpret this as a wholesale refutation by India of the mission's recommendations, one going so far as to impute an attitude of defeatism—a charge repudiated by Sir H. P. Moody as grossly unjust.

Those in contact with the mission here know that they were not laying down proposals to be signed on the dotted line and in fact nothing could be further from the attitude of the distinguished head of the mission and his able colleagues. What they offered was suggestions for discussion between friends and associates.

War Cabinet Proposed

Dealing with various problems bearing on the Indian Government's organization for war the mission recommended something in the nature of a War Cabinet, consisting of members responsible for production, transportations, communications, defense, and finance.

The term War Cabinet suggests at first hearing a body with large powers directing policy like the British War Cabinet, but what was probably meant for this country—where power is vested in a Governor General in a council—is a sort of committee of heads of departments working by consultative methods for the purpose of co-ordinating and speeding up production, removing jams due to transport shortages, inadequate port facilities, and many other causes.

Pending the decision of the Government of India on the proposals, it would be premature to comment further. However, the position here is entirely different from that in the United Kingdom where a minister supervising an entire field of war production was appointed in order to cope with the rivalries of three powerful Ministries, namely, the War Office Supply, the Admiralty, and aircraft production, all competing for the products of industry and to provide overriding authority.

Uses of Industrial Capacity

In India the Supply Department handles production as well as purchasing for all departments. Hence it is in a position, as Sir H. P. Moody pointed out, "to control and allocate the different uses of all industrial capacity."

Another suggestion mentioned by the Mission was for the separation of production and supply which has been a subject of considerable controversy in India.

High authorities, however, while admitting improvements might be possible in the working of the department, believe amalgamation is justified by actual and potential results and they are inclined to deprecate the splitting off of production from supply without more convincing arguments than those yet brought forward.

The Mission recommended more drastic rationalization and regimentation of industry than hitherto adopted in India on lines prevailing in the United States and the United Kingdom. Sir H. P. Moody has pointed out some difficulties which stand in the way of putting the system fully into effect in India—difficulties such as industrial backwardness, the fact that labor is illiterate and largely unorganized and localized rather than mobile, and the fact that in villages the people produce and consume most of the commodities themselves. Much more might be said regarding the enormous differences in India and Western countries.

Extension of Controls

On the question of controls there are a number in operation now and it is recognized that more may have to be imposed. It is agreed that the development of mass production is desirable in so far as it is compatible to the problem of balance and conditions of the country.

It is believed here that the mission fully realized what had been accomplished in the way of immense expansion of existing industries and also starting new lines of production such that of heavy armor plate by Tatas.

What may not be widely known is that when a firm considers a new line of war production which is not a commercial proposition the Government of India or the British Government provides the necessary capital for the start.

The present program of the Supply Department for manufacture of munitions calls for workers ranging from double to six times the present output within the next year.

Information for Public

The relations between the Mission and both the officials and Indian industrialists are known to have been excellent, and it is believed that the visit of the Mission will be productive of much practical good.

It is interesting to note that G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, is asking that information be given to the public on all nonsecret portions of the report.

He also says that it would be interesting to know the views of the Mission regarding the possibilities of developing vital industries in India such as automobiles, shipbuilding, heavy tanks, and locomotives.

If and when the report is published it may be surmised that the Mission's attention will be solely directed at the ways India's war production could be fitted into the co-ordinated war production of the United Nations.

England Outlines Civilian Action In Case of Invasion

LONDON, June 10—New and comprehensive Government instructions for civilian action in case of invasion of England were published yesterday, according to the British Broadcasting Company.

Independent action by civilians not acting under official orders will not be tolerated, but every stouthearted citizen is called upon to do his utmost to overcome stray marauders, BBC said.

Secret plans for a scorched earth policy are being given to those concerned, regardless of private interests and with regard to our own needs.

Regional commissioners are to take over the functions of the central government, and civilians can be compelled to help with such emergency duties as baking, cooking and first-aid.

All civilians who can join the Home Guard were asked to do so and it was announced in the House of Lords today that the maximum limit for the intake of recruits is to be raised.

Priests' Treatment By Nazis Publicized

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, told the House of Commons today that every effort is being made to present evidence of brutal treatment of priests in Germany to "the attention of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, Eire and elsewhere."

Lady Astor, M. P., from Plymouth, asked: "Would it not be better to bring it to the notice of the Pope, who has just recognized Japan?"

"I have no means of communcating with the Pope," Mr. Bracken replied.

Venezuela Minister Tarries to View Falls

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—Dr. C. Parra-Perez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, took time out from a tour of Buffalo war plants to pay a hurried visit to Canada and view Niagara Falls from the Canadian side.

Last night the delegation was entertained at dinner at the Buffalo Country Club by Lawrence D. Bell, President of Bell Aircraft, and Burdette S. Wright, Vice-President of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane division.

Salute to the Chief

Associated Press

On the Job

Mrs. W. P. Hobby, left, Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, gives a snappy salute in Washington to Capt. John LeVien of the pictorial section of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, and Maj. Noel Macy, right, also of the Bureau of Public Relations.

WAAC to Recruit Officers From Air-Raid Services

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The War Department announced today that the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps would begin recruiting a limited number of officer candidates tomorrow from the aircraft warning service volunteers.

The Commanding General of the First Fighter Command will select 65 of the volunteers in East Coast States, the Department said, choosing them on the basis of demonstrated ability and leadership.

General recruiting for the first officer candidate school for "Waacs" at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was suspended June 4, but the Army said recruiting from the aircraft warning service volunteers was placed on a separate basis because the latter were carefully selected and trained by the Signal Corps, and have been serving in an important job which the WAAC did not want to interrupt with its recruiting program.

Meanwhile, the new director of the WAAC, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, hung up her smart linen daytime frock and put aside a red pocketbook and donned her new khaki uniform, with a colonel's silver eagles.

Hereafter, military regulations will permit her to wear civilian clothes only at night when she is off duty. Otherwise, "for the duration," or as long as she is the No. 1 woman in the WAAC, she will be in uniform.

Mrs. Hobby is the first member of the WAAC to get her uniform. Members of her staff and other officers will be required to attend the officers' training school at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, before they'll get theirs.

Mrs. Hobby's two-piece, single-breasted uniform is made of cotton gabardine. With it she will wear a mercerized cotton shirt and four-in-hand cotton tie of the same khaki color. The cap has a semi-stiff crown and calls to mind the caps worn by French army officers.

Pallas Athene, the Goddess of Victory, has supplied the motif for the WAAC insignia. A cut-out in gold color metal of her head and helmet will be worn on each lapel of the officer's uniform. Cut-outs of "U. S." trim the color.

Director Hobby disclosed that the Government will give each of its women officers and auxiliaries six pairs each of rayon and cotton stockings plus two pairs of anklets, as well as their undergarments. The WAAC will learn to march in six-eyelet brown oxfords with a medium heel.

Mrs. Hobby is the wife of former Governor William P. Hobby, Houston, Texas, newspaper publisher. She was appointed to her present post last month by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Although she will wear the eagles of a colonel, her salary is comparable to that of an army major.

Hungary Acts to Retain Transylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 10—Reports reaching here from Budapest say that the Rumanian minority in that part of Transylvania at present under Hungarian occupation have been given 800,000 forms whereon they have been asked to state whether they wish to transfer to Rumanian territory. They must also fully answer questions concerning the extent of their property in cash, land, and livestock. These forms must be filled in and returned to Hungarian authorities in August in time for a scheduled population transfer in September and October.

Thus, it appears that Hungary, having won through the Vienna award of 1940 a portion of the long disputed province of Transylvania, is taking steps without consultation with other powers concerned, to keep the Hungarian portion of the province under the control of Budapest.

Rumania's attitude to this latest move has not been stated, but it can be supposed that it will strengthen it claim to the province which only recently was the subject of a declaration by Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu that the entire remainder of Transylvania must be won back to Rumania.

Berlin's reaction to the Transylvanian dispute, which in past months has inflamed both Hungary and Rumania to the point where a clash of arms was expected, has been that it would be settled "after the war."

Meanwhile, according to further reports from Hungary, a proportion of the Hungarian Army was recently issued with pith helmets and full tropical kits, implying future action in either Libya or perhaps in an attack which is rumored here will be made soon on Syria.

It is reported here that Mussolini has obtained permission to use Hungarian units in the western desert. These units would be transported by Italian convoys. This move is seen as having the double advantage of providing further proof of solid Axis "collaboration" and as a help to uplift the morale of the Italian people who are suffering an increasing sense of "loneliness."

On the Hungarian side it would provide Budapest a perfect answer to accusations that they are not pulling their weight in the war.

Finally, the possibility of the use of Hungarian troops in Syria cannot be excluded. There is an increasing tendency on the continent to believe that Syria is next on the Nazi military agenda and there are obvious difficulties present at the moment for the use of only German troops for such an undertaking which the use of Hungarian troops might lessen.

Kallay Tells Hungary War Is First Duty

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, June 10

Nicolas Kallay, Hungary's Premier, told the Chamber of Deputies after his return to Budapest from a meeting with Adolf Hitler in Germany that Hungary must consider participation in the war its "first great duty," the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported from Budapest.

The Premier declared that this summer the entire nation must work to push production to the maximum.

Settling Time

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

MOSCOW, June 10—The Rumanians of Transylvania are being deported to prisoner of war camps by the Hungarian authorities, the Moscow Radio quoted reports from Bucharest as saying.

The Government of Rumania, acording to Rumanian Radio and the press, must give serious attention to this state of affairs. "The time has come," it said, "for settling accounts with Hungary."

Prayer Interval For All Canada Urged by Synod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A two-minute silent prayer interval to be observed each day for the cause of the United Nations, statesman of the various countries and the armed forces, and for guidance in this time of crisis was suggested in a resolution unanimously adopted recently by the Anglican Synod of Toronto Diocese. Representations were to be made to the Government to set a time and to suggest that CBC stations go off the air for that period.

The Synod also urged that beverage rooms be closed at 10 p. m. and that women should be excluded from them.

The problems of social welfare in the war and postwar periods were the subject of searching report submitted to the Synod. The Synod declared that juvenile delinquency was increasing due to war enlistments, the use of women in industry, and the transplanting of families or of tens of thousands of individuals. The social agencies cannot supply enough workers, nor halls, to care for the many hundreds of children who today are deprived of the supervision and care of their mothers and fathers, the report maintained. The council was of the opinion that the social services and social insurance in the country must be made available more equitably for the people in all provinces.

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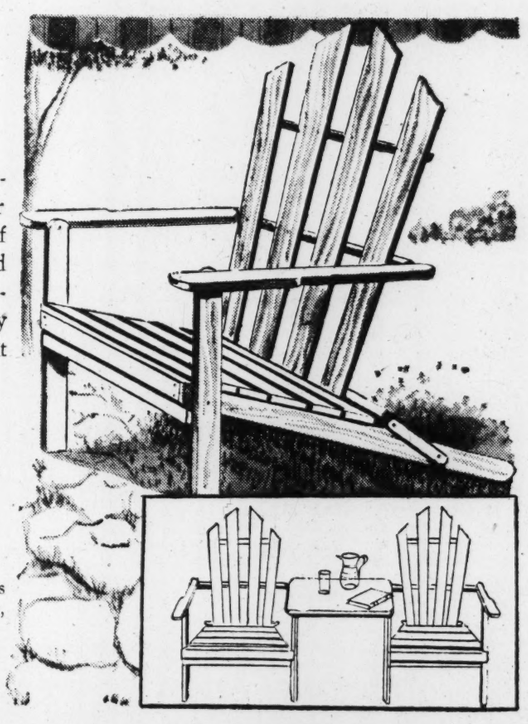
Strawbridge & Clothier
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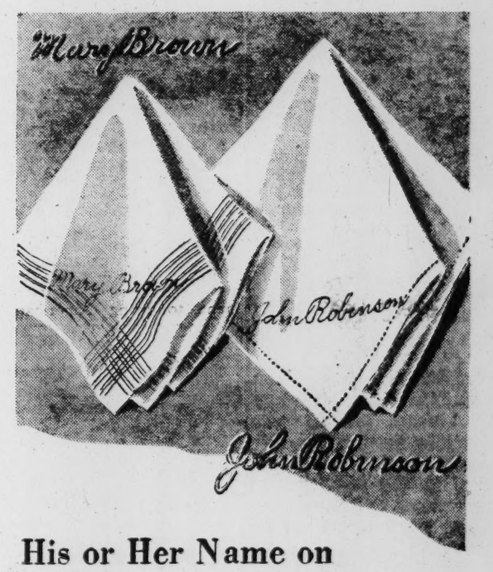

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Japan Claims Troops Landed in Aleutians

Continued from Page 1

at two or three aircraft carriers and a destroyer sunk and from 11 to 14 other vessels, including three battleships, damaged.]

The Japanese in a radiocast from Tokyo said United States aircraft carriers of the 19,900-ton Enterprise and Hornet types were sent to the bottom by Japanese formations around Midway Island "while 120 enemy aircraft were brought down."

Troop landings were implied in the Aleutian Islands, for the Japanese communiqué said naval forces, in co-operation with Army units, "destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area," following up the naval attack upon Dutch Harbor, June 4.

"In the area of Dutch Harbor, 14 enemy planes were brought down or destroyed and a large enemy transport was sunk," Imperial headquarters declared.

"Japanese units furthermore bombed groups of large oil tanks in two places and set them on fire, as well as one large hangar."

While operations were reported continuing in the Aleutians, the communiqué implied that the Midway action was over.

Text of Communique:

The text of the Japanese announcement follows:

Japanese naval forces operating in the Eastern Pacific carried out a surprise attack on Dutch Harbor, in Alaska, as well as against the whole group of the Aleutian Islands and continued these attacks on the enemy positions on June 4 and 5.

Naval forces, moreover, carried out a heavy attack on Midway Island on June 5 and inflicted heavy damage on enemy naval units in this area and damaged at the same time naval and air-force establishments.

On June 7, naval units in closest co-operation with troops of the Army destroyed a number of enemy positions on the Aleutian Islands and are continuing the operations in this area.

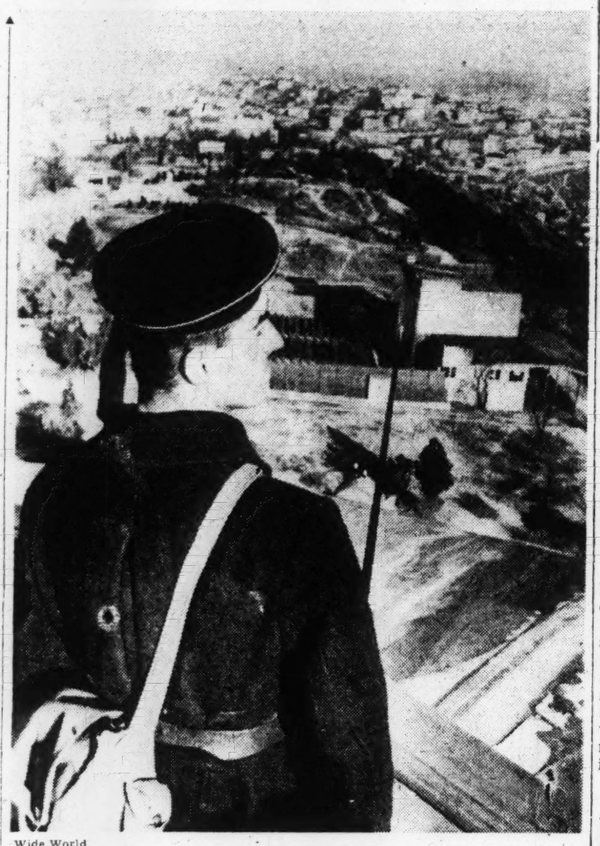
Japanese naval formations sank in the course of their operations around Midway one aircraft carrier of the Enterprise type and one of the Hornet type, of 19,900 tons, while 120 enemy aircraft were brought down.

Important military objectives were destroyed.

In the area of Dutch Harbor, 14 enemy planes were brought down or destroyed and a large enemy transport was sunk.

Japanese units furthermore bombed groups of large oil tanks in two places and set them on fire, as well as one large hangar.

Japanese losses were one aircraft carrier lost, one aircraft carrier heavily damaged, one cruiser damaged, and 35 planes still missing.



Wide World

On Guard at Sevastopol

Member of the Soviet Navy stands watch at an outpost of the besieged Crimean city which for months has blocked German plans for control of the Black Sea.

Russians Hold

Russian defenders of Sevastopol are holding fast, although the fight for the besieged Crimean port grows steadily more intense, Soviet dispatches say.

Advices to Red Star, Russian Army newspaper, said German infantry had penetrated to a hilly sector, and was trying to take two heights. But these reports added that the battle generally still raged at those approaches to the city about which it began June 5.

"Not a single line held by the defenders of the city has been seized by the enemy," Red Star said.

In the air, Russian reports added, German planes have broken through Soviet defenses at some points to bomb fortifications.

The Germans seem to have followed their favorite course of massing powerful aerial forces in a narrow sector to obtain control of the skies and pound ground troops, but Red Star said the Russian Air Force constantly engaged the enemy.

The German High Command, in a Berlin radiocast, said the Nazi forces had pushed deeper into the Sevastopol fortifications, but failed to give any details.

The British Broadcast Corporation reported in a broadcast picked up by CBS in New York that according to the latest estimate the Germans were using 130,000 men and huge seige guns in the attack.

Only local engagements were reported in other sectors of the long Russian front.

Libyan Front

British headquarters in Cairo announced that a large-scale Axis attack Tuesday on Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British Libyan lines, had been driven off.

British armored and motorized forces assisted the Free-French garrison of Bir Hacheim to repulse the enemy, "who used an increased number of tanks and dive bombers as well as infantry and artillery," a communiqué said.

"Our mobile columns," the announcement said, "are continuing to harass effectively the enemy's line of supply from the west."

The Royal Air Force Middle East Command reported its fighter and bomber planes ranged far over the Mediterranean and Libyan war theaters, attacking Axis armored units, gun positions, and motor transport vehicles in the Bir Hacheim area, raiding the German-occupied city of Candia on the island of Crete Monday and Tuesday nights, and hitting the Italian naval base at Taranto, Italy, Monday night.

The Italian High Command reported that British bombers raided Taranto again Tuesday night.

China Fronts

A Chinese column operating behind Japanese lines has advanced to a point 12 miles west of Nanchang, Japanese-occupied capital of Kiangsi Province, according to the Chinese Central News in a report from Chungking.

This move appears to be an evident attempt to force the Japanese to withdraw part of their troops now thrusting toward Chekiang Province and thus ease pressure on that sector.

The Chinese also claimed their troops were active near Hofei, Japanese stronghold in central Anhwei Province. A considerable stretch of rails were torn up near that base.

There has been no further news of the arrival of American and British air units in China, which was reported in a dispatch from Chungking Tuesday by Reuter's news agency.

Chinese officials said new American-built planes had been flown into China recently but added that this did not signify the arrival of American airmen as the machines were consigned to the Chinese Air Force and were to be operated as a part of it.

Authoritative Chungking quarters said no separate American or British air force yet was operating in China. They said the first foreign air force in China likely would be American, apart from ground crews of British, American, and Chinese.

Present plans, these sources said, provided that the major burden of China's air protection would be undertaken by the United States with augmentation by the Royal Air Force possibly taking place at a later stage.

RAF in China:

Part of the RAF personnel which escaped from Burma is staying in China to take ground jobs with the American Volunteer Group which will be absorbed in the United States Army Air Corps July 4.

While some of the AVG's "Flying Tigers" are going home when their contracts expire this month, others of its fliers and ground crew are remaining.

Those who stay have been promised a leave when reinforcements of men and planes arrive.

Meanwhile in Washington the War Department announced that American bombers carried out an attack on the Japanese at Lashio, terminus of the Burma Road, scoring hits on the airdrome and planes on the ground, as well as on railway equipment and supplies.

None of the bombers was lost by enemy action, said a delayed report from Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, but four of the planes crashed in the Burmese mountains because of bad weather on a return trip to the base in India.

Enemy fighters attacked the planes without success during the raid, General Brereton reported. One large flight of Japanese pursuit ships kept one of the bombers under attack for 35 minutes, but the four-engine American plane returned to its base without serious damage.

Difficult weather conditions were encountered, said the communiqué, including monsoons which forced the bombers to fly entirely by instrument.

Sinkings

Torpedoing of a British merchant ship in the Atlantic and an American merchantman off the Pacific Coast brought the announced neutral ships to 263 today, counting those lost in both areas.

An indication of the staggering cost in money of the sinkings came from the American Institute of Marine Underwriters, which announced Tuesday that insurance companies had lost $46,486,068 on marine insurance policies in the first six months of this year.

Seventh submarine victim in the Pacific between the West Coast and Hawaii since Pearl Harbor, the United States merchantman went down Sunday with the loss of only one of the crew of 60 aboard, the Navy announced in Washington. Survivors landed at a West Coast port said the torpedo's blast wrecked one of the ship's two lifeboats.

The Atlantic sinking was the 255th officially announced since Dec. 7 and the fourth reported by the Navy this week for that area.

In announcing the loss on marine insurance policies, the American Institute of Marine Underwriters added that the net debit balance for a three-year period ending this month was only $1,453,690.

In a broadcast from Berlin the Germans said eight more freighters totaling 41,000 tons have been sunk by U-boats in American waters.

The Italian High Command in a broadcast statement said Italian submarines operating under three commanders in the Atlantic had sunk 38,000 tons of Allied shipping, including 27,000 tons of tankers.

RAF Grounded

For the third time this month, bad weather kept the Royal Air Force offensive against Germany grounded Tuesday night.

British bombers opened the month with the 1,036-plane raid on Essen and followed with two successive night attacks on Essen and Bremen before bad weather forced the first halt of the month.

Then Bremen and Emden were attacked on successive nights before bad weather again took a hand Sunday night. Monday night the Ruhr Valley was bombed.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Nazi Government may have decided to tell the German people after all that the Luftwaffe is doing little in the way of retaliation for the RAF assaults.

According to a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, the editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung in his June 7 issue declared Germany "at present" is unable to strike back at British for the air raids on towns and industrial areas.

He said the reason was that "at present the Luftwaffe is engaged on many fronts from Northern Norway to Northern Africa."

The editor declared German counter-strokes are taking place only "occasionally" but said Germany obviously is keeping strong forces in reserve on the Western Front, well aware that the British might utilize the crisis of the Eastern Front for a western effort.

He expressed the conviction that the German people would not "bend down" under British air raids even though they be numerous and heavy.

RAF Scores Coup in Libya; Fighter Planes Now Bombers

Continued from Page 1

ers. Diving on the target with deadly accuracy, these fighter bombers seldom miss the objective, usually a column of close-packed transport vehicles. They accompany or follow up the bomb release with machine-gun fire. According to eyewitness accounts, the effect is devastating as each blast destroys several vehicles while the machine guns take a heavy toll among the military personnel. From the start of the present offensive to date more than 1,200 enemy supply and transport vehicles have been destroyed in this way as well as a considerable number of tanks.

These tactics are admittedly costly since they involve operating close to the ground not only within range of antiaircraft guns but even within that of small arms. Likewise, planes operating at low altitude, unless they have additional fighter protection of their own, are vulnerable to attack by enemy fighters.

But in the present operations it has been RAF policy, while concentrating on ground co-operation, to ignore enemy aircraft as much as possible and to engage in dogfights only when they are unavoidable. Under such conditions, the score of enemy aircraft destroyed in combat is lower comparatively than in previous campaigns and no longer provides any accurate indicator of the pilots' prowess.

The fighter plane, now equipped with bombs, has ceased to be primarily an instrument of protection, and has become almost entirely a weapon of attack. On the basis of results hitherto achieved, RAF leaders are convinced their bold tactics have been justified and that even comparatively heavy losses have been amply justified by the results achieved. It has been pointed out that fighter bombing, despite its novelty, already has proved to be the most accurate of any type of bombing previously devised. In this connection, results achieved by the Russians are being studied.

Kittys Drop Bombs, Then Win Dogfights

Recorded by CBS

London, June 10

The British Radio said today that the new Kitty bomber, or the "Kittyhawk fitted with bomb racks," is one of the "most effective weapons" used to smash up Axis columns in the Libyan battle.

"The Kitty bombers release their bombs at a very low height, and then climb rapidly to resume their usual role of fighters, ready to meet any Axis planes that want to interfere, the radiocast said.

President Orders Rubber Drive Before Gas Rationing Action

Continued from Page 1

peatedly urged by technical advisers, but opposed by Congress.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt appealed to drivers to save rubber by cutting nonessential automobile use in half and by cutting down speed.

Rubber Data Needed

The President told his press conference that one of the major problems involved in the current gasoline-rubber situation was the fact that there are no accurate estimates on the amount of scrap rubber available.

No two persons agree on the amount, he said.

He said that the rubber collection campaign would be voluntary —but that if it were not entirely successful it would became compulsory.

Likened to Mystery Story

The President compared the rubber situation to a mystery novel, adding that so far he had only read the first chapter and did not know how it would end.

Before holding the press conference, the President discussed the gasoline and rubber problems with Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, who predicted afterward that ways would be found to keep approximately 20,000,000 automobiles in operation to maintain civilian economy during the war.

Too Much Paper

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Waste paper salvage efforts of New Yorkers have been so successful that dealers who paid $14 a ton for paper now are clamoring at the city incinerators to pay 70 cents a ton to have it burned, Morris Kay, President of the Metropolitan Waste Paper Dealers Association, said today.

Clarence H. Low, chairman of the New York City Salvage Committee, commented: "I hope the rubber drive is as successful."

Poinsettia Source

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The pionsettia plant, familiar scarlet and yellow holiday decoration, was put forth as a likely source of rubber by a Californian, who wrote Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska that it "produces the best known type of rubber, in great quantities, up to two tons per acre."

"Acre per acre," the Californian wrote, "poinsettia will produce 10 times the rubber that guayule will, with less resin content, and matures within a year. After the stalks are cut for rubber extraction, the root will again stalk every year for many years."

The Californian's suggestion was one of dozens received by various lawmakers interested in a speedy solution of the rubber shortage. Other suggested sources have included milkweed, goldenrod, sunflowers and numerous garden and farm crops capable of conversion into alcohol, which in turn can be made into butadiene, an important component of buna synthetic rubber.

Rubber, After All

CLEVELAND, Ohio 10 (AP)—The only purpose of nation-wide gasoline rationing would be to save rubber, Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation declared yesterday.

"If the end could be accomplished in some other way, the result—so far as the consumption of gasoline is concerned—would be precisely the same," he told a Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

"The reason for an order, if one were issued, would be the same reason that led us to substitute the draft for the volunteer enlistment of our armies.

"No order is worth the paper it is written on unless it has the support of the majority of the people. Given that support, it has the virtue of bringing the heedless, selfish or unprincipled minority into line."

The ODT Director made clear these remarks did not apply to rationing in the East, where an oil transportation problem exists.

Rationing of train travel also may be necessary, he said, unless the public voluntarily cuts its use of railroads.

Australia

Japanese-occupied areas of New Guinea and Portuguese Timor were fired by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen Tuesday and 13 enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged in combat, against a loss of two Allied planes, a communiqué said.

A deck-gun attack by a Japanese submarine against an Allied vessel off the southeast Australian coast (probably in the Tasman Sea) was reported to have been unsuccessful.

The 13-to-2 victory is said to have constituted the greatest Allied bag of enemy fighters reported in a single action in the Southwest Pacific.

Observers said the heavy Japanese Zero fighter losses made it appear again that the Zeros, although possessing range, speed, and maneuverability, sacrificed armor and general structural strength. Pilots have reported that they crumpled quickly under bursts of machine-gun fire in vulnerable spots.

Empire Losses

The British Empire's armed forces suffered a total of 183,550 casualties, including natural fatalities, during the first two years of war ending Sept. 2, 1941, Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, told rthe House of Commons in Lnodon today.

Casualties included 14,687 officers.

He said the total killed was 48,973; wounded, 46,363; prisoners 58,458; missing, 29,156.

The United Kingdom lost 144,982; the Dominions 23,824; India and Burma, 8,591; the Colonies, 6,153.

Target for Two Years, Malta Challenges Axis

By the Associated Press

Valletta, Malta, June 10

Midnight tonight will end two years of aerial warfare over Malta during the course of which nearly 1,000 civilians have been killed and about the same number injured out of a total population of 270,000.

Since Italy entered the war June 10, 1940, over 520 enemy aircraft are said to have been shot down by land and air defenses. There have been more than 2,500 alerts.

Parliament Change Seen After War

Continued from Page 1

that the revolutionary feeling is abroad in Britain today.

This correspondent has lost count of the times during this war that Canadian soldiers, to whom he has given automobile rides or entertained at home, have shown an eagerness to discuss the question of Empire development with the prospect of transferring governmental headquarters of the British Commonwealth from London to some other capital—usually Ottawa in the thoughts of the Canadians.

But talk of this development has hitherto seemed highly out of order when spoken of in England. Some Dominion visitors seem to have felt that, curbing their conversation accordingly. Now the idea has been openly mooted in the House of Lords and firmly supported by Government spokesmen there.

To many it appears that a complete reorganization — or what might be more aptly called an organic development—of the British Empire now has been for all time removed from the realm of theory into the sphere of practical necessity and practical politics.

Another Progressive View

At the same time another progressive view of the postwar era comes from the Secretary of State for India Mr. L. S. Amery. Speaking the other day to the famous debating society—the Oxford Union—Mr. Amery said "there can in future be no true independence in isolation or in neutrality for a small state whose capital can be reduced to a heap of ruins in half an hour by an overwhelming attack. Nor can there be any economic security for the small nation with no assured markets or sources of supply in a world of great nations with planned and controlled economies."

The solution that Mr. Amery sees is in the grouping of small nations on the principle of the British Commonwealth.

Security Through Air Power

An urgent plea for world security by Britain, the United States, and Russia controlling the air throughout the world came from Lord Brabazon, one of Britain's foremost air pioneers and until recently Minister of Aircraft Production. Speaking in the same House of Lords debate as Lord Selbourne, Lord Brabazon said: "I want to plead with the Government to consider at the earliest possible moment the announcing to the world that the United States, Russia, and curselves intend to take charge of the air throughout the world. Having done that they will, of course, delegate certain powers to each state, but there will be no more air forces."

Lord Brabazon explained that this would not be so much the creating of an armament but rather a form of transport which is long overdue and which is much wanted to bring all countries together.

The international civil air force of Britain, the Uinted States, and Russia would be able to go wherever it liked and could see that other air forces were not built up anywhere for future aggression. In return, they would guarantee protection to all countries in the world and without great armies or great navies. "This vast transport service—civil, if you like, in civil times—would be contributing to world welfare, but ready at any time to stop any aggressor anywhere throughout the world."

Lord Brabazon warned against another League of Nations which was a "talking shop without any power." Rather, he said, "let us start with this overwhelming force in our hands first of all and then unite it with another League of Nations." He urged Britain, the United States, and Russia to try to agree on this now lest the world be tired and lacking in imagination after the war.

The debate in the House of Lords this week on planning for the postwar world has shown that the upper House of Parliament in Westminster, despite all allegations against it for being behind the times and despite the call that it should give place to a more up-to-date body, is still capable of making some of the most informed, constructive and even progressive contributions to such problems as the postwar world. This is no doubt due in large part to its freedom from considerations of party politics.

For instance the House of Lords heard Lord Selborne denounce the balance of power which has been fundamental of past British foreign policy but which, as Lord Selbourne declared, "always involved us in having to fight on the weakest side and has landed us in one series of wars after another."

But Lord Selborne added the "whole conception of the Atlantic Charter is different. It is a conception of collective security."

Australia Trains 2,500 Technicians Every 30 Days

Recorded by CBS

SYDNEY, Australia, June 9 — Government schools in Australia are now turning out 2,500 technicians a month for munitions factories and the fighting services, the Australian Radio reported.

A few weeks ago, the radiocast said the monthly output was only 1,200 trained men. Training has been stepped up rapidly to meet the needs of the mechanized army, the Empire Air Training scheme and expanded war industries. The number of men already trained exceeds 40,000.

The same radiocast also reported that Australia now has its industrial shock troops. The first squad is attached to the Civil Construction Corps, "the army behind the Army," on which the nation is relying for speedy building of vital airdromes, ranges, docks, camps and factories in Australia.

All the members of the squad come from the Kemberley mining center. The Allied Works Council plans to have more of the shock troop squads in the corps.

Rationing of Speeches Urged in Parliament

Recorded by CBS

London, June 10

Sir Leonard Lyle, Conservative Member of Parliament, yesterday proposed that Parliament members ration their speeches, limiting them to 15 minutes each, to which a Labor Member responded asking if they thought of issuing "coupons."

Sir Leonard suggested that apart from anything Mr. Churchill had to say, most speeches by Members of Parliament and Members of the Government would be vastly improved by a 50 per cent cut.

Britain Terms Joint Board A Landmark in Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10 — Complete pooling of production, food and other resources by the United States and Britain has been enthusiastically welcomed here as an important landmark in the development of Anglo-American relations not only during war but afterward as well.

"We fight as one, we work as one, we share our rations" is the characteristic comment of the Daily Herald, which represent labor's point of view, and this sums up the reaction of the average citizen. Setting up of a combined Production and Resources Board and especially of a combined Food Board is felt to be not only good joint strategy but plain common sense.

Pooling of food in particular has reached and will reach the man in the street over here in a practical way. It has already been announced, for example, that the United States will this year supply Britain with enough orange juice to meet all needs of children under two. This will release 2,000 tons of black currant juice which will thus be available for older children and others. It is understood that many other American foods in concentrated form are to be sent to Britain for use during the coming winter.

The press today also emphasizes the long-term significance of this new evidence that English-speaking countries are more and more, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, "all mixed up together." The News-Chronicle points out that this "confirms hope that the peace settlement won't be marred by those evidences of divided purpose which emerged after the last war," and it concludes that "solidarity of Britain and America provides a firm and enduring foundation for our hope of a better world."

From a strategic viewpoint, the setting up of two new boards is felt here to indicate progress toward the closest possible co-ordination of joint strategy. References in the official announcement to "a single integrated program adjusted to strategic requirements of the war" as well as the statement that the Production and Resources Board "shall form a combined staff" are interpreted as proof that visits of American service chiefs, including Gen. George C. Marshall and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold to London, and visits of British production specialists and of Lord Lewis Mountbatten to Washington, resulted in complete accord on the establishment of joint grand strategy with full facilities for organizing practical co-ordination in all spheres.

U. S.-Britain Pool Food And Production Resources

Continued from Page 1

Chiefs of Staff of the two countries.

2. Assure, in close collaboration with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the continuous adjustment of the combined production program to meet changing military requirements.

It is expected that new steps will be taken soon to carry out a fuller standardization of many military items used by both countries, to use the productive facilities of each nation for their most efficient categories of arms manufacture, to establish plants in Britain for the repairs to American war equipment and to determine what war supplies should go to Britain in the form of raw materials and what in the form of finished goods.

Division of Production

It is suggested that Britain may specialize still further in the production of pursuit and fighter planes and the United States in bombers, a policy which would considerably ease the shipping problem since the bombers can be flown to the battle fronts.

The announcement of the new over-all international War Production Board comes at a time when the highest American and British officials are convinced that their combined production is rapidly outdistancing the best which the Axis and all its satellite countries can do.

President Roosevelt is himself in agreement with Captain Lyttelton that the time has come when a full, factual and detailed statement of what British and American factories are now turning out would hurt the enemy rather than help him and he told correspondents that he would soon authorize the release of a production communiqué.

The newly established combined Food Board will take in the whole supply situation of all the United Nations, not merely Britain and the United States. It will deal with shortages wherever they exist, with rationing wherever needed and with related world transportation problems. Its objective will be ease unnecessary civilian hardships. Its main functions, as outlined by the President in a memorandum to Mr. Wickard will be:

To consider, investigate, enquire into, and formulate plans with regard to any question in respect of which the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have, or may have, a common concern, relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and non-food materials ancillary to the production of such foods and agricultural materials, and to make recommendations to the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom in respect of any such question.

To work in collaboration with others of the United Nations toward the best utilization of their food resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, to formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their food resources.

The new boards bring to six the number of combined war agencies set up since January to co-ordinate the war efforts of the United States and Britain. The others are the Combined Munitions Assignments Board, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, and the Joint Aircraft Committee.

Lend-Lease Aid Is Spreading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Thirty-five nations, some of them consisting merely of governments-in-exile, as well as the British Commonwealth of Nations, are now eligible for lend-lease aid with the recent addition of Iran and Iraq to the list of countries whose defense is considered vital to the safety of the United States.

Although lend-lease aid is not going to all these countries, nevertheless this type of help has become increasingly widespread among the nations sympathetic to the United Nations cause. While military secrecy prevents the publication of the full list of lend-lease aid recipients, it is well known that the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, Australia, India, and Brazil have received the great bulk of it.

One of the most interesting cases is that of the Free French organization of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Although the Free French have been declared eligible for lend-lease assistance, their list of needs is first presented to the British Government, which then contracts for them with Washington.

Recently the United States Government signed agreements with Great Britain and China formally providing that postwar lend-lease settlements will not be permitted to take forms harmful to international trade.

These agreements have been offered to numerous other countries, notably the Soviet Union, and a large number of adherents to this new outline for postwar reconstruction is expected.

In addition to the British Commonwealth of Nations, the countries which are receiving lend-lease aid or have been declared eligible for it are:

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France (Free), Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Special American Stamp Honors China; Denver Linked to Republic's Founding

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—China's long and continuing fight against Japan will be commemorated with a special 5-cent stamp bearing a contour map of the country and two mottoes important in its modern history.

The stamp will be issued first at Denver, Colo., on July 7, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker announced last night. It was at Denver that Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, heard the news that the 1911 revolution against the Manchu regime had succeeded. July 1 will be the fifth anniversary of China's resistance to Japan.

Oval portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Sun Yat-sen will flank the map, with the quotation "of the people, by the people, for the people" in English and Chinese beneath the pictures. The war motto of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, "fight the war and build the country," will appear in Chinese inside a radiant sun placed within the map.

San Francisco Votes Air Raid Bond Issue

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (AP)—With only one third of San Francisco's registered voters participating, a $4,250,000 bond issue to provide additional air raid protection received overwhelming approval yesterday.

The No. 1 bond issue proposal—providing for an auxiliary source of city water from Lake Merced—passed by a vote of 114,756 for, with 21,046 against.

The No. 2 issue which will finance purchase of additional fire-fighting equipment badly needed in event of a siege of incendiary bombs, carried 117,010 to 18,853.

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Presidential Mediators In Rail Disputes

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—A panel of nine members, from which men will be selected to serve on emergency boards to investigate any railway disputes which the National Railway Mediation Board cannot adjust, has been set up by President Roosevelt.

Previously, unions had to vote to strike and pick a strike date before a fact finding board could be set up. This arrangement was changed by a presidential order last month which permitted establishing a board if the Mediation Board was unable to settle a disagreement which threatened to interfere with the war effort.

William M. Leiserson, member of the National Labor Relations Board, was made chairman of the panel, with authority to pick the three-member emergency boards. Others placed on the panel were:

William H. Spencer, Dean of the University of Chicago; Judge Walter P. Stacey, Raleigh, N. C.; Judge Wiley Rutledge, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Dr. Edwin E. Witte, University of Wisconsin; Walter T. Fisher, Chicago attorney; John A. Lapp, also of Chicago; John A. Fitch, of the New York School of Social Work, and Norman Ware, member of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Other labor and strike developments:

Detroit—Within a few minutes after the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) announced it would demand a $1-a-day wage increase for 75,000 Chrysler Corporation workers, the automotive company charged the union with staging two work stoppages in war plants "to build up steam" for contract negotiations opening Friday.

Morris Field, Director of the Union's Chrysler Department, denied there had been any work stoppages, but said there was dissatisfaction over wage rates.

Each of the work stoppages, at the Detroit (Chrysler) tank arsenal and the De Soto antiaircraft gun plant, lasted less than an hour, a Chrysler spokesman said.

"The union members are guilty of unpatriotic acts in striking against the President's wishes and contrary to their own international union's pledges," the spokesman said.

Kansas City—The Donnelly Garment Company and the Donnelly Garment Workers' Union filed a civil action in Federal District Court asking $440,000 damages from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

In their action the plaintiffs alleged the International Union on July 1, 1937, entered into a "conspiracy to unlawfully destroy, injure and deprive the plaintiff of its customers" by conducting secondary boycotts, threatening patrons with boycotts and pickets, and making fraudulent statements to buyers of Donnelly garments.

In May the International Union filed a bill of complaint in Federal Court asking $104,305 from the Donnelly company as the union's expenses in legal proceedings between the company and union—proceedings which grew out of the union's efforts to organize the Donnelly workers.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An independent union defeated the C. I. O. mine, mill and smelter workers in an election to determine a collective bargaining agent for 1,953 American Brass Company workers.

Henry J. Winters, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, announced the Federated Industrial Union polled 913 of the 1,796 valid votes cast to 856 for the C. I. O. and 27 for no union. He said 1,804 workers voted.

Women Viewed Postwar Problem

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10 (AP)—The American woman is likely to be the biggest problem on the hands of the nation's businessmen by the time the war is over, if not before. At least, that's the opinion of Dr. Coleman L. Maze, of New York, new President of the National Office Management Association.

Other officers elected by the Association are: C. V. McBroom, of Des Moines, Iowa, First Vice-President, and R. H. Stuebing, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Second Vice-President.

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on the screen. He
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FOR TOMORROW
GONE WITH THE WIND
HERE COMES MR. JORDAN
IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT
BIRTH OF A NATION
GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS
REBECCA
LIVES OF A
BENGAL LANCER
See
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M-G-M Studios, Culver City, Calif.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. —M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle. lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M. Y. C.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M. Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M. Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family commedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almpst always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y. C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M. Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M. Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertraining musical.—M. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING — Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y. C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

Diana Wynyard
In the 20th Century-Fox "Kipps."

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy romance and melodrama.—M Y, C

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Minor melodrama in series about reformed lawbreaker. This time he becomes innocently involved in a jail-break, and solves a homicide case—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about a singer and a socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love after all.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—George Raft pretends to play himself, a Broadway hoofer, in a modernized adaptation of the Dunning-Abbott comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN—Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

New Control System to Replace Priorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—A new and far reaching step in United States into an all-out war economy was announced by the War Production Board today.

The old priority system of allocating critical materials, particularly rubber and metals, is being discarded and a new control system substituted.

Reason for the change is that war production has reached so high a point that material shortages are urgent. Manufacturers have been scrambling for critical goods and biting off more than they could chew, officials here declared. The new system is designed to place a ceiling on the amount of such materials which can be obtained, and to organize the flow on stricter lines.

William L. Batt, Chairman of the WPB Requirements Committee, and J. S. Knowlson, irector of Industry Operations, announced the new program as the "first overall effort to co-ordinate control of the distribution and use of scarce materials."

The step follows on establishment of a combined production and resources board for the United States and its Allies yesterday.

Production of non-essential civilian goods has been virtually stopped for the duration of the war, it is pointed out.

More careful control over distribution of materials among military and vital civilion demands such as transportation, war housing, and the like is now necessary.

From now on the Bureau of Priorities will determine maximum quantities of scarce materials which may be acquired by each individual company in each three-month period, starting July 1. The basic instrument in this quarterly aportionment is the Production Requirements Plan, initialed P. R. P. and pronounced today by Messrs. Batt and Knowlson as "purp."

"PRP now becomes the chief means by which the War Production Board will execute general policies," Mr. Batt explained.

"The emphasis from now on will be on the end use of materials rather than on preference ratings. A classification system will be used to obtain information on end use to assist in cotrolling the distribution of metals during the fourth quarter."

Mr. Batt disclosed that applications for special relief under the present priority system are coming in at the rate of 60,000 a week. This is one of the big reasons for switching over to the new control PRP system. Over 7,000 companies are already under the new plan.

Under the new system, for instance, every large user of metal will be required to obtain a quarterly authorization of all his scarce metal requirements under PRP.

Donald M. Nelson commented today:

"The job is one that challenges all our abilities and demands your personal attention, to see that the day-to-day flow of material is not interrupted but is intelligently guided into war production.

"The task of transforming the economy of the United States into an all-out war economy is not simple, and it is not yet completed. It is well under way, and with full co-ooperation of American industry, it will be carried through at a speed which will bring hope to our Allies and dismay to our enemies."

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Pacific Relations House Carries On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—In spite of America's entrance into the war, the House of Pacific Relations, international colony of good will, is still going strong.

Although the buildings were taken over by the Navy for the duration, the group continues under direction of its officers.

Members of the colony held their annual dinner-dance and election at a downtown club, with a record attendance. John Johnson was installed as president for the fifth consecutive term.

"Our cottages in Balboa Park, which were built especially for the headquarters of the House of Pacific Relations, are now serving the Navy for the duration," explained one of the officers, "but organization is carrying on its work of promoting friendship among the racial groups in San Diego. We believe that we need this sort of influence now more than ever before."

The group is composed of racial units of Latin America, Ireland, Russia, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Yugoslavia, Finland, Germany, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, China and the United States.

"In our House of Pacific Relations, our programs have always been designed to please one another, and to further racial understanding through sharing the cultural aspects of our ancestral homelands, that are more enduring and more a part of the people than political parties," said the spokesman for the organization.

It's the Uniform That Makes the Nazi

DETROIT, June 10 (AP)—Wearing the uniform of an ober-leutnant of the German Air Corps, Peter Krug jauntily walked into a Federal Grand Jury room here today to testify in the case of the Government against Max Stephan, German-born Detroit restaurateur accused of aiding him here after his escape from the Bowmanville, Ontario, prison camp.

Leutnant Krug's appearance here in the custody of Maj. F. J. Chapple of the Canadian Army, revealed his promotion from a leutnant to an ober-leutnant. He had been shot down by the British and confined at Bowmanville.

Leutnant Krug was captured in San Antonio, Texas, after a trip from Detroit to Chicago, thence through various eastern cities to the Southwest. He had intended fleeing into Mexico.

Someone wondered where Leutnant Krug got his natty uniform, and Major Chapple said:

"We shot him down with the bally thing, I guess."

10 Men and Big Navy Plane Not Found; Presumed Lost

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 10 (AP)—Navy planes continued searching for a large Navy patrol plane, missing with 10 men aboard since Friday, although officers announced yesterday the craft is presumed lost.

The plane was on a routine training flight from the Naval Air Station here. A search was instituted when the ship failed to return at sundown.

The Navy said next of kin of the pilot, Ensign Malcolm W. Bird of Pensacola, five other crewmen and four enlisted students aboard have been notified.

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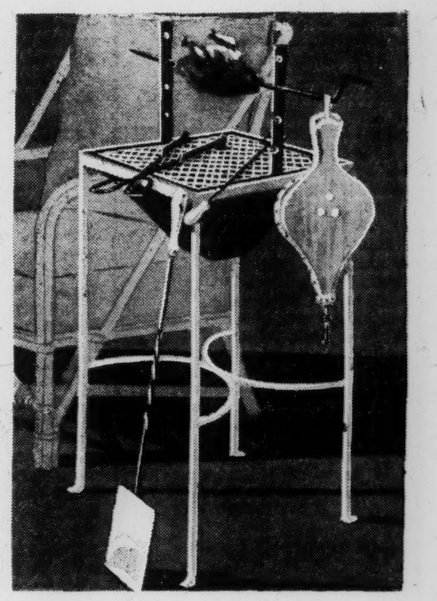
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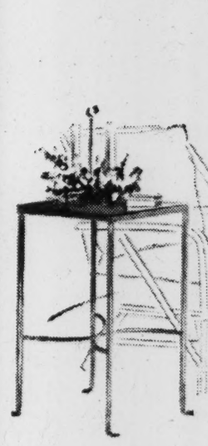
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The Home Forum

Once, In the Spring—

EVERY SPRING, I like to take a trip. Once it was to Egypt and the Near East. In the old days, many ships have carried me on my joyous way to Europe and the British Isles. Of late years, the distances I cover are dwindling: in diminishing order, my vacations have been spent in California, Wyoming, Arizona, the Gaspé, and this year in South Carolina. Will there be another pretty name to add next spring? Meantime, while I wait to see, I have a chance to recall the many things that delighted me on my latest journey.

* * *

Near Charleston, ridiculously enough, my first impression was of a most exciting pig, whose tail was long, pendant, and fluffy. Could a youthful owner have tied to its regulation curlicue a strand of Spanish moss, thinking it admirably fitted for wagging? My companions have not yet talked me out of this theory, by informing me that sometimes the tails of pigs do come that way.

Spanish moss hangs impartially from all sorts of trees: live oaks, magnolias, dogwood. The breeze is seldom strong enough to do more than keep it idly swaying. I like to fancy that the long strands are there as padding to hush all sounds except the bird calls, clearing the way for them. However that may be, it is no fancy, I assure you, that in these strands the moonlight lingers long after dawn, and that they give the misty look of early morning to high noon.

* * *

I had to rid myself of a Northerner's idea of a cottage flower-garden. The small southern gardens have next to no grass, and no flower beds, when once the early bulbs are over. Grass and flowers would frizzle up at the approach of summer. But this lack is amply compensated, because just about everything is there that blooms in the spring on shrub and vine and tree, a reckless profusion, blooming all together, and blooming day in and day out. To me, used to rushing northern springs, when, if I miss a day at home, I may have missed the spring, it is a miracle to find that Judas trees, camellias, azaleas, roses, crab-apples, dogwood, keep right on blossoming. The cool nights hold back against the push of the warm noons, so that from one day to the next the flowers have opened only a little wider. I think of Penelope raveling each night what she had added by day.

* * *

The formal gardens of the old plantations, in all their brilliance, lie along the banks of a pale, olive river—once the smoothest highway into town—a river which now flows aimlessly through straw-colored marshes. The sky is on the pale side, too. Against this almost shadowy setting, the oaks look bigger and more solid than you can imagine. They have to be double as strong to carry their own huge frames, and the weight of the jasmine and wistaria that sprawl over them. As I hunt round in my mind for comparisons with other formal gardens, I do not find them anywhere in my memories of America. Not till I land in France and reach Versailles. That shows on what a grand scale these grounds are planned.

I repeat their historic names sadly, for little or nothing is left of the houses. The "Magnolia Garden," with its vast camellia bushes, bulging with pink blossoms. I remember even more distinctly the Negro, with a metal rake, who was sitting in a flat-bottomed boat on one of the artificial ponds, scooping up or swishing away the golden pollen that dropped from the treetops onto the surface of the water. He gave the impression that his whole time was thus occupied. Not a hurried man. The "Middleton Garden," where the lakes are shaped like butterflies' wings, and the terraces above them are really green with neat, young grass. However is that managed? Silly of me to forget the sheep. The lawn must be in their charge; for sheep are first-class gardeners.

* * *

"The Cypress Garden." Here is a different story. Not long ago the cypress trees rose out of a gray swamp, waste land if ever there was any. Now the waters flood acres and acres of woodland, between edges banked with shrubbery in gorgeous bloom. The doubles of these azaleas lie immobile beneath my boat, until the paddle cuts through and waggles the steady reflections. The garden is a mirror for one man's dream of color, come true.

* * *

All this beauty lies outside of Charleston. But that beauty is not excluded from its streets and houses. There are, however, no such stretches as the Champs Elysées or Central Park. It is a city of short views, unless one looks out across the water to Fort Sumter, now sunning itself innocently in the middle of the Bay; or up to the sky for the white steeple of St. Michael's Church or the tawny tower of St. Philip's.

It is a gentle city. Along the principal streets the houses may put up a stiff, wooden front—quite citified. Don't believe them. Not even when many of them have an extra front door. You see, the porches run at right angles to the sidewalk; so, unless their entire length is to be raked by the eager eyes of passers-by, the end toward the street must be blocked. And this is accomplished by a second door as solid as the first. But Charleston, like all pleasant things, is inconsistent. Walk on a few steps, till you come to an archway, or perhaps an iron grille. Stop and peer down the alley. Here short alleys, often brick-paved, turn almost immediately into garden paths, down which are glimpses of the gayest, cosiest gardens imaginable, cool in the shade of high brick walls, which are soft with ivy. Charleston is a cloisonné city. Every garden adds its bit of colored enamel to the design. As you look in, each piece is held in place by the iron tracery of the grilles.

* * *

Time, which has altered and destroyed so much, is yet the great ally of beauty. In the Carolinas, time has covered up the scars. There has been time to turn red brick, of what were once proud houses, into patterns of gray and mauve. Time for jasmine to throw a heavy yellow blanket over the untidy thickets. For wistaria to knot its mighty bands round fences and posts and forest trees. Time for the air to be dredged spring after spring with perfume.

P. R.

Wind

The wind has given me her hand,
How soft, how soft is the wind's hand!
And with the other she has shaken
White apple trees to rain, and taken
Daffodils and blossoming boughs
To lure me from the quiet house,
And laid green grass beneath my feet
And made the lanes and hedges sweet;
And free and forth she leads me now
Up by the hillside where the plow
Glitters a thin, sharp wedge of steel
Along the meadow farm. I feel
The wind behind me and before,
As like a gay conspirator
She flicks my hair, and cups my cheeks,
And curls against my ear and speaks
In parables that match the note
That bubbles from the thrushes' throat.
The wind, the wind that takes me by
A turning pathway to the sky,
Away from my low, quiet place
Up to the mountain, into space,
Away from each familiar thing
To that amazing world of spring,
Until on my own hill I stand
In a new day, in a new land!

SARA KING CARLETON

Black Cat in the Fields

So shall night walk across the fields,
A little later on,
A sudden shadow come between
The dandelion's small sun and me,
A supple darkness moving swiftly
Through the grass.

E. E. L.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"INDIAN OF TAOS": *A Woodcut by Howard Cook*

HOWARD COOK is well known for his work in black and white—in etchings, woodcuts, engravings, and drawings. For five consecutive years, he has been represented in "The Fifty Prints of the Year," and has held Guggenheim Fellowships for creative work in print making. His scope includes mural decorations and large frescoes. A native New Englander, Mr. Cook has traveled widely.

This woodcut is an engaging example of the warmth and color Mr. Cook obtains in his black and white medium, and the rich pattern he contrives through a style nicely balanced between the naturalistic and the decorative.

Joropo—Distilled Gaiety of Venezuela

THE POPULATION OF San Francisco de Yare is getting together for a *joropo*. It troops into an inner patio of the El Cedral house. Dozens and dozens of men and women. Among them are the town's most proficient guitar players, also experts with the *maracas*, hollow gourds filled with little pebbles. Everybody squats in a circle around a big space in the middle, carefully kept clear. The stars are bright. Evening breezes sigh across the patio.

Suspense quivers in the air. The guitarists strum. The men with the maracas give their gourds a few preliminary shakes. But the party can't begin yet. There's a protocol in such matters—an unbreakable etiquette.

A big, dusky coffee-picker stands up. He crosses the brick-paved floor to where my uncle and aunt are sitting. They are flanked by squatting men in rough white jackets and shirts open at the neck, or no shirts at all; by women in scant calico, with sandals on their feet and flowers in their hair.

The big coffee-picker bows low.

"Will Don Luis and Doña Columba honor us by opening the dance?"

Luis Ybarre, formerly of the École de Médécine in Paris, and Columba Delfino de Ybarra, who came back from France with the latest thing in French trousseaux, walk to the middle of the cleared space. The grimy population of San Francisco de Yare applaud politely. Guitars sweep into rhythmic melody. Maracas rattle. Off go my uncle and aunt into the measures of the joropo, the typical dance of the Venezuelan countryside. Through its simple measures they tread—far, very far, tonight, from the Sorbonne and the Rue de la Paix. Nobody else dances.

They sit down. More applause, suggestive rather of politeness than enthusiasm.

Then the real joropo begins. There's no getting around the fact that, so far, my uncle and aunt have been rather a clog on the free expression of the soul of San Francisco de Yare.

Twenty couples leap to the cleared space. Fire sparkles in black eyes. Lithe limbs bend. Alpargatas shuffle through the dust of the floor. With an authority of sweep and rhythm that was not there before, the guitarists swing into a joropo tune. And now, for the first time of his life, the ears of a little boy born in Boston absorb the notes of the dance of Venezuela peóns, the measure invented long ago and faithfully cherished ever since by Venezuelans who pick coffee, who load and unload donkeys, who till patches of corn on steep mountainsides, who bake empanadas, who carry rifles in revolutions that mean nothing to them, . . . The joropo—how zestfully guitarists twang it and men with maracas rattle it and dancers shuffle it!

Out of that twang and rattle and shuffle leaps the spirit of Venezuela; the joropo is as unmistakably that spirit as the tango is the soul of the pampas of Argentina and the rumba the voice of Cuba. The joropo is the distilled gaiety of Venezuela.—From "Young Man of Caracas," by T. R. YBARRA. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

The Prehistoric Bison of Altamira

WE DROVE OUT of Santander. The land surged up into little heights of rock which stand over hollow fields, at this time of the tenderest green. It was not many miles to Santillana.

This is the village that Gil Blas came from; but he is a fiction. It was also the home of Lopez de Mendoza, the poet, a sort of aristocratic Spanish Skelton; but I couldn't read him then, so he was nothing to me. All I knew was that I had come on a most exquisite patch of fallen grandeur. The streets are narrow and roughly cobbled; the place is tiny; but almost every wall blossoms into high-relieved emblazonings. . . . The hotel where we ate was of vast antiquity; and all these palaces, save only a very few, sheltered the poorest inhabitants. The church is early Romanesque, approached by a lion-guarded gate, and over the porch, sticking out from the wall, are ancient carvings. . . .

We hadn't come to Santillana principally to look at the church, or the sculptured houses, or to eat, but for me to realize that old ambition and see the prehistoric paintings near at hand in the cave of Altamira. . . .

The guide led us a short way in. We turned a corner. The cave was about seven feet high. There they were. The roof was alive with bison.

Civilized painters start from nothing, the blank of wall or canvas, on which to create their world. The painter of Altamira had a different, I had almost said a diviner, gift; he saw a dull protuberance of the cavern roof, and in his mind it was the embryo of a live beast; with heavy strokes of black and red the lumpy rock became quickened; and there was a bison, struggling to rise, or curved at rest, or standing upright.

The paintings of Altamira are famous of course; almost every one, indeed, was familiar to me. But there are two qualities in them which only the originals can convey to you; namely, that miraculous enlivening of dead lumps of rock, and the manner in which the artist has designed his beasts. . . . Each has been painted to be seen from one particular viewpoint. . . . The evident knowledge of this effect proves, I think, a sophisticated skill alien to any other primitive art that I am aware of.—From "Three Acres and a Mill," by ROBERT GATHORNE-HARDY. (New York: Macmillan.)

Spiritual Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DEFENSE PLANNING" is a term familiar today to peoples of many nations, implying, as it does, the need for giving attention to vital material projects, equipment, and resources requisite to ensuring safety and security from any hostile encroachment or aggression. Peoples of many lands are engaged in erecting barriers for defense through intelligent planning and wise decisions.

Yet, necessary as is the providing of materials for defense purposes, even more vitally needed is true thought-taking along the lines of spiritual defense. To build impregnable walls of defense through spiritual means and resources demands self-examination and individual appraisal of constructive ideas based on noble ideals, justice, wisdom, and righteousness.

Christ Jesus, who utilized the unlimited spiritual resources of Godlike thoughts, revealed through demonstration, in what appeared to be miracles, the unrestricted nature of divine Mind. The explanation of his marvelous works lay in his understanding and recognition of the operation and actuality of the divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, revealing the omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence of God.

Thus, today, even as national defense planning is being wisely and thoughtfully carried forward, the most urgent need is for an understanding of God, who is often referred to as the great First Cause, and of the spiritual law governing and sustaining His universe. God is defined by Mary Baker Eddy on page 587 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

A careful study of the Biblical references to God will prove to the diligent searcher that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science based her definition of God on Scriptural facts. The following quotation illustrates this (John 1:1): "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, reveals God as divine Principle, the source of the divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, of all true law and government.

The belief that God is a Supreme Being separated from man is without foundation. In the light of Christian Science, it is seen that man can no more be separated from God, whom he reflects, than the sun's rays can be divorced from their source. A false concept of God deprives one of the benefits to be derived from understanding and utilizing spiritual law in human experience, and thus robs him of his heritage of happiness and harmony, just as ignorance of a legacy bequeathed to one would prevent that one from claiming his heritage or of utilizing such resources.

Logically, then, a definition or statement of fact is of little value unless understood. The definition of God given to the world by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook as the result of revelation, reasoning, and righteous thinking, is in accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus, who, more than all others, clearly understood the nature of God, whom he reverently called "Father." To gain an understanding of God in the light of the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science is to lay hold of a priceless gift yielding rich returns in spiritual resources.

Spiritual defense is a vital need today. And God supplies the understanding, foresight, resourcefulness, and inspiration for the doing of this work practically and completely. God, "the great I AM," overshadows and eclipses any opposite challenging power called evil. The "all-knowing, all-seeing" Mind is reflected by man, for the real man of God's creating is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis as having been made in His own image. And man is defined by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 591) as "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind."

Wishful thinking, apathetic human planning, and impulsive threats are no part of man. Made in the image of Mind, infinite divine intelligence, the real man expresses strength and wisdom. Understanding and utilizing these spiritual qualities of thought, we find our true defense.

In these days, when courage, confidence, and unshakeable faith in the omnipotence of God is greatly needed, it is well to recognize wisdom as a quality vitally requisite in spiritual defense, for wisdom and clear discernment reflect God and are expressed by His image, man. Also, to all who recognize self-analysis as the first logical step in spiritual defense, the admonition of the Apostle James is thought-arresting (James 3:13): "Who is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you? let him shew out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom."

As wise individuals, building lasting spiritual defenses, we may profitably consider and utilize the Scriptural reminder (Ecclesiastes 7:11, 12): "Wisdom is good with an inheritance. . . . For wisdom is a defence, and money is a defence: but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA DEFENSA ESPIRITUAL

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"HACER PLANES para la defensa" es una expresión bien conocida hoy día en muchos países, puesto que implica la necesidad de dar atención a importantes proyectos, equipos y recursos materiales que parecen requisitos para garantizar la seguridad y protección contra usurpaciones hostiles y agresiones. Los habitantes de muchos países están ocupados, construyendo vallas de defensa, por medio de planes inteligentes y decisiones prudentes.

Y sin embargo, por necesario que sea la provisión de materiales para los propósitos de la defensa, aun más vitalmente necesaria es la preparación mental para nuestra defensa espiritual. La construcción de fortalezas inexpugnables para la defensa por medios y recursos espirituales, requiere examen propio y la evaluación individual de ideas constructivas, basadas en ideales nobles de justicia, sabiduría y virtud.

Cristo Jesús, que utilizó los inagotables recursos espirituales de pensamientos a la semejanza de Dios, reveló por medio de la demostración, y en lo que parecían ser milagros, la naturaleza ilimitada de la Mente divina. La explicación de sus obras maravillosas consistía en su entendimiento y reconocimiento de la operación y realidad de las leyes divinas de la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor, revelando la omnipresencia, omnisciencia y omnipotencia de Dios.

Así que hoy en día, aunque los planes para la defensa nacional sean llevados a cabo continuamente con prudencia y cuidado, lo que más falta nos hace es un entendimiento de Dios, a quien se refiere a veces como la gran Causa Primera, y de la ley espiritual que gobierna y sostiene Su universo. Mary Baker Eddy define a Dios en la página 587 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) como "el gran Yo soy; el que todo lo sabe, todo lo ve, todo activo, todo sabio, todo amante y eterno; el Principio; la Mente; el Alma; el Espíritu; la Vida; la Verdad; el Amor; todo substancia; inteligencia."

Un estudio cuidadoso de las referencias que la Biblia hace de Dios probará al investigador diligente que la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana basó su definición de Dios en verdades bíblicas. La cita siguiente ilustra este hecho (San Juan, 1:1): "En el principio era el Verbo, y el Verbo era con Dios, y el Verbo era Dios." La Ciencia Cristiana, o sea, la Ciencia de Cristo, revela a Dios como Principio divino, la fuente de las leyes divinas de la Vida, Verdad y Amor,—de toda ley y gobierno verdaderos.

La creencia de que Dios es un Ser Supremo, separado del hombre, no tiene fundamento. Bajo la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana se comprende que el hombre no puede estar separado de Dios, al cual refleja; como los rayos del sol no pueden estar separados de su fuente de luz. Un concepto erróneo de Dios nos priva de los beneficios que se derivan de comprender y utilizar la ley espiritual en la experiencia humana y nos roba así de nuestra herencia de felicidad y armonía; lo mismo que la ignorancia respecto a una herencia que se le ha dejado a una persona privaría a esa persona de la oportunidad de reclamar su herencia y de hacer uso de tales riquezas.

De lo cual se puede deducir pues lógicamente que una definición o declaración de una verdad es de poco valor, a no ser que se entienda. La definición de Dios que la señora Eddy ha dado al mundo en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana como resultado de revelación, razonamiento y rectitud, está de acuerdo con las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús, que mejor que nadie entendía la naturaleza de Dios, al cual con reverencia llamó "Padre". El alcanzar un entendimiento de Dios bajo la luz de las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús y la Ciencia Cristiana significa percibir un don precioso que produce rica ganancia en tesoros espirituales.

La defensa espiritual es de una necesidad vital hoy en día; y Dios nos da el entendimiento, la previsión, la inteligencia y la inspiración que hacen falta para hacer esta obra práctica y completamente. Dios, "el gran Yo soy", vence y eclipsa cualquier poder adverso que parece oponérsele bajo el nombre de mal. La Mente que "todo lo sabe, todo lo ve" es reflejada por el hombre, porque el hombre verdadero de la creación de Dios se describe en el primer capítulo del Génesis como creado a Su misma imagen. Y la señora Eddy define al hombre (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 591) como "la idea compuesta del Espíritu infinito; la imagen y semejanza espiritual de Dios; la representación completa de la Mente."

Pensamientos ansiosos, amenazas impulsivas y el hacer planes de una manera apática son cosas que no forman parte del hombre. Creado a la imagen de la Mente, la infinita inteligencia divina, el hombre verdadero expresa fortaleza y sabiduría. Comprendiendo e utilizando estas cualidades espirituales del pensamiento, encontramos nuestra defensa verdadera.

En estos días, cuando el valor, la confianza y una fe inquebrantable en la omnipotencia de Dios son tan indispensables, es bueno que reconozcamos la sabiduría como una cualidad absolutamente necesaria para la defensa espiritual, porque la sabiduría y el discernimiento claro reflejan a Dios y son expresados por Su imagen, el hombre. Para los que reconocen la importancia del examen propio como el primer paso lógico en la defensa espiritual, la amonestación del Apóstol Santiago nos debiera hacer reflexionar (Santiago, 3:13): "¿Quién es sabio y entendido entre vosotros? Muestre el tal, por medio de una vida buena, sus obras en mansedumbre de sabiduría."

Como personas prudentes, que están construyendo fortificaciones espirituales duraderas, nos será provechoso considerar y utilizar también la siguiente amonestación bíblica (Eclesiastés, 7:11, 12): "La sabiduría es tan buena como una herencia. . . . Porque la sabiduría es una defensa, y el dinero es una defensa; pero la preeminencia de la ciencia consiste en esto, que la sabiduría da vida al que la posee."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Women's Rights and Joint Income Tax Returns . . . . . By Mary Hornaday

When Mrs. Roosevelt came out in favor of mandatory joint income returns, a newspaper woman sitting next to me at the press conference turned and whispered, "She's sold us out."

The reporter who spoke is somewhat of a New Dealer, more of a feminist. She didn't hold with Mrs. Roosevelt that the extra millions to be brought in by closing this tax "loophole" are worth sacrificing a tax principle for—the principle that every man or woman, married or single, should have the right to be taxed on his own, rather than someone else's income.

Included in Tentative Bill

At the present time, the filing of joint returns is discretionary. Nine out of 10 married couples file their returns together. But in the higher brackets where a joint return would mean a higher tax, they are often filed separately. Even in the lower brackets, some men and women prefer to keep their earnings and taxes on an individual basis, even though they are married.

Women especially are up in arms about Secretary Morgenthau's proposal to take away their right to file separate returns, though actually it will hit both husbands and wives. Last year a similar proposal was defeated. The House Ways and Means Committee now writing a new tax bill for next year has put compulsory joint returns into its tentative draft.

Mrs. Roosevelt's stand on the issue is rather surprising. In backing up Mr. Morgenthau's proposal, she is going against the advice of such old friends as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt ("of course all sensible women oppose mandatory joint income tax return for married persons"), Fannie Hurst, and Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League, of which Mrs. Roosevelt has long been a faithful member.

Affects War-Work Services

True, Mrs. Roosevelt is not whole-heartedly in favor of Mr. Morgenthau's proposal. Her "instinct" she says, tells her she would rather have the freedom of separate returns. At the same time her reason argues that it would be well for the wealthy people who can afford it to pay more taxes so low-income couples won't have to. Therefore, she has decided, in the face of a barrage of letters against the proposal, to "accept it with good grace."

One of the arguments against mandatory joint returns is that they make it unprofitable for low-paid wives to work at a time when war industries are sadly in need of their services. To offset this situation somewhat, Mr. Morgenthau has proposed a tax deduction for the family of an amount equal to 10 per cent of the wife's earnings, not to exceed a total of $100. The Treasury explains that this would cover the additional household expenses, such as maid, carfare and lunches, incurred when the wife decides to go outside the home to work.

Even with this concession to low-paid working wives, the compulsory joint income tax is being opposed by many leading women's organizations of the country, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women and the National Woman's Party. The National League of Women Voters got into a lively debate on the subject at its recent Chicago convention, but took no stand. This organization is in a more difficult position than the others because of its present campaign for heavy taxation to pay the war debt.

Two Possible Reasons

Why then, in the face of all these feminine protests, did Mrs. Roosevelt decide to accept the Treasury decree "with good grace"? There may be two reasons:

1. She may be leaning over backward to be "unselfish." Certainly both she and the President, filing their income tax jointly for the first time, will find themselves in a new high bracket that will result in both of them digging deeper in their jeans to pay. Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear even before she announced her decision that she did not want to judge the issue on the effect it would have on her own pocketbook. It may be partly to avoid charges of self-interest that she now comes out for compulsory joint returns.

2. She may have noted that the opposition to joint returns comes in good part from conservative, Republican, anti-New Deal quarters, including Wendell Willkie, and may have preferred not to stand with these. But if so, she may not have seen that her close friend, Miss Schneiderman, has described the proposal not as a "soak the rich measure, but one which would bear down heavily on the low-income group from which industrial workers are being sought."

Britain has a mandatory joint tax but the Australian Government killed such a proposal after protests from married women. It can happen here, too, in spite of Mrs. Roosevelt, if enough women of all income groups voice their protests to their Congressmen.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

No Question Where Iowa Farmers Stand . . . . . By Ralph Cessna

Returns so far from state primary elections in the Middle West would seem to disclose no very consistent pattern insofar as war policy is concerned. Illinois, on the basis of a superficial analysis, is still isolationist. South Dakota, it would appear, has somehow changed and is no longer isolationist. Now Iowa, according to wide interpretation, is securely in the isolationist—or anti-Administration, if you prefer—fold.

From Wishful Thinking

There are many sound arguments and much factual information to modify these interpretations; so much so, in some cases, as even to reverse them. But still where would we be?

The fact is that an analysis indicating any really marked shift in basic opinion is quite likely to spring from wishful thinking.

We would like to offer, though, one of those arguments which in regard to Iowa might supply some of that modification.

The other day a group of Iowa farmers, who happened to be members of the Executive Committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, got together around a well-used table in their headquarters. Their bronzed faces reflected indignation over repeated charges of complacency. They formulated and sent to the President the following pledge:

We resolve to:

1. Exert every ounce of our energy in producing food, now recognized as an essential weapon in this war.

2. Demonstrate our belief in the democratic way of life by buying war bonds to the very limit of our ability.

3. Pay our rightful share of the increased taxes which will be necessary to finance the war and prevent runaway inflation, which is always disastrous.

4. Support efforts to keep all prices under control, including farm prices.

5. Support the armed forces of the United States to the end that our sons and daughters shall do their part in successfully winning the war!

The Important Part

But here's the important part of it:

"We farmers are fighting not merely to avenge Pearl Harbor; nor just to enable the United States to survive as a nation, but rather to establish individual freedoms, human rights and for the privilege of FREE MEN EVERYWHERE to work out their own destiny.

"We pledge our united, wholehearted support to the total war effort necessary to achieve such a final and complete victory; . . ."

If Iowa farmers—and a majority of the people in Iowa are farmers, at heart if not literally—think in that broad, global way about things, we aren't going to give too much weight to the fact that in the primary election Iowa chose non-Administration candidates.

To Change the Subject:

Underneath the Laughter and the Singing . . . . . By Margaret Williamson

Perhaps you have just been to a college reunion and, if so, you will understand what I am going to write.

One evening, a fortnight ago, I stood in the quiet green mistiness of the Harvard "Yard." Just before me was the Widener Library and massed on its broad steps were the members of the Harvard Glee Club, ready to begin the final concert of three which they give each spring.

I said it was quiet there. And it was, in spite of small ripples of laughter, the shrill voice of a little protesting lad in a faded blue sweater as he clung to his mother's hand; in spite of the dogs which barked and scampered between the clustered groups of listeners on the campus grass. Oddly enough, these intruding sounds seemed only to accentuate the stillness. People came and went, sitting sometimes on the steps of dormitories and recitation halls. Many of them were from Cambridge, and others had crossed the Charles from Boston and Brookline, in spite of the restrictions of gasoline rationing. Evidently they felt as I did about the singing—about the precious, sincere quality of the whole event.

— Like Little Boys

But, for me, the important thing was my opportunity to study the students. There were scores of them, even on such a chill evening of coastal east wind and sifting mist. They rollicked and joked a great deal. Right in front of me a group tumbled and pummeled each other on the grass, for all the world like little boys at a grammar-school recess.

Splendid looking chaps they were, upstanding, vigorous, sure of their positions in the university world. I watched them, absorbed. They appeared as unaware and as carefree as puppies. When the Glee Club sang Gilbert and Sullivan, the audience hummed the jolly refrain. When the invitation came for all university men who wished to join the others on the Widener steps, they fairly leapt in spontaneous response. And then the roar, the surging, soaring choruses of the Harvard songs almost startled me. Heads flung back, arms linked, how those men sang!

So I found, presently, that I was asking myself a question: How about all this fine air of abandon, this gaiety, this attitude of peace and poise? Do these men know there is a war going on, the most desperately dangerous in all human history? I couldn't tell. If they did, they weren't going to let any of us suspect it.

Must Be in It

When I got home, there was a letter from a young man I know in another college, a smaller and less important college as these things are counted. His letter discussed just this precise point of what is going on in the thinking of college and university men. The writer of the letter seemed happy, too, full of eagerness in describing the final work and play of his college year. But later he turned sober. He told me that he was entering the naval air service at once. Yes, he must be in it. This business had to be settled and without delay. Freedom was challenged and must be defended. Freedom for all peoples was the one important thing. He would see to it; he would, at any rate, do his small bit.

"You may think we don't care," he wrote, "don't understand. That isn't true. We know all about it. It is never out of our minds, really. In our hearts we know. We do not talk to each other about it. Not just yet. But, no matter how little we say, we do understand. You may be sure of that."

When I thought about it, I remembered that the crowd went away gratefully, but soberly, from that Glee Club concert.

Camp Haan Men Like 'Clay Pigeon' Plane Practice

Reorganized land forces shape antiaircraft artillery in California with unusual success.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000—the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the third.

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Haan, Calif.

Antiaircraft artillery, in climbing abreast of coast artillery in the reorganized ground forces of the United States Army, is evoking among trainees here at Camp Haan an esprit de corps essential to success in modern war.

The chance to get a fair crack at clay-pigeon-like enemy planes appeals to selectee and volunteer alike, and brigade upon brigade of "a-a" men, completing their training, are taking posts to protect ground objectives from air attack.

To train a new fighting unit for active service, the High Command follows a standard procedure for any infantry or field artillery unit. A new A. A. brigade, for instance, was designated to begin formation on April 1 at Camp Haan. Officers and a cadre of enlisted specialists, all with six months to a year of active duty, first moved into the vast area allotted to the final training center here before assignment under secret orders to actual duty —"somewhere."

To this basic force is added almost immediately a quota of selectees or volunteers from a Replacement Center, such as Camp Callan on the southern California coast near San Diego. There the men had undergone as many as nine weeks of preliminary training, mostly in the familiar "school of the soldier," expanded with first tastes of A. A. routine.

Upon induction, the selectee usually spends his first three days at a Reception Center, such as Fort MacArthur, at Los Angeles Harbor. This Fort exudes an appropriate atmosphere to the selectee assigned to A. A. or C. A.

Chief task at Camp Callan is the "passing-in-review" by each selectee, as officers and experts cull records to see who should be dispatched to officer-candidate schools or to enlisted-specialist schools or perhaps transferred to another Army branch.

A selectee may think his questionnaire or officer-candidate request had been lost at Camp Callan, but actually he is under constant observation at his various stations for proper characteristics necessary for greater opportunities and greater responsibilities.

Those who arrive at Camp Haan are drilled in review by regulars, who begin teaching new pointers, during the first 10 days.

Specialists are trained at special schools here as well as at the regular schools. Thus, in the six months between induction and assignment to the front, a selectee may turn up as a second lieutenant via a 90-day course at Camp Davis, N. C., or as a high-pay technical sergeant via 10 weeks at a Camp Davis school in rangefinding.

Life in an A. A. A. T. C. is much like that in any other branch. Camp Haan, typical of many camps in California, stretches miles in both directions over flat, semi-arid country. Winters are mild and summers hot, but with less humidity than camps in the Deep South. The nearby firing range on the Mojave Desert must suggest to all what the Libyan campaign involves.

Barracks are clean, food is plentiful and good—accommodations and fare in many cases being cleaner than those which the selectee knew in civilian life.

Time doesn't hang heavy at this training center as compared with a Replacement Center; here the men sink their teeth into more pithy routine; leisure hours and minutes echo to rehashing of technical problems of azimuth and trajectory and timed fuses. Th esprit of the new arm fosters competition for more chevrons, with added prestige and more pay.

Antiaircraft Training at Camp Haan, California

Upper left—Learning how to operate a chief instrument of antiaircraft units. Upper right—Instruction in gas protection. Lower left—This 37mm. antiaircraft gun is one of the smallest. Lower right—Instruction in field communication is part of the training. This is a field switchboard.

Freedom Dawns for Japan-Held Americans

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans who have been held as civilian prisoners of war at various Far East points over periods of as long as six months are at last on the move, with freedom close ahead. This cannot hold true of all but it affects a total of approximately 1,600, to be sent for repatriation exchange at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, by the Japanese liner Asama Maru and the Italian ship Conte Verde.

The Asama Maru leaves from a Japanese port carrying civilian internees from Japan and Hong Kong. A list of names of those to be taken has been telegraphed to the Special Division of the State Department by the Swiss Legation in Tokyo. The Conte Verde is to sail from Shanghai, carrying people from China, exclusive of Hong Kong. At the time this is written, no list of passengers had been received in Washington.

From private messages reaching the United States over the past several weeks, it is clear that missionaries from points remote from Shanghai may comprise a considerable number of the first shipload out of Shanghai. Both Asama Maru, formerly a luxury liner on the Los Angeles-to-Manila run—via Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai and Hong Kong—and the Conte Verde, which has been rusting in Shanghai's Whangpoo River ever since the start of the war in Europe, can carry around 800 passengers on a "one-class" basis which no doubt will be considerably different from the former method of operation.

Not only are Americans to go on these two ships, which will transfer their human burden to the Swedish liner Gripsholm for the final leg of the trip to the United States, but likewise on board will be Canadians and other nationals of United Nations in North and South America.

Britons Soon?

It is expected that later vessels will begin the work of repatriating Britons and others from Europe. No date has been set for the British exodus but it has been hinted that something might materialize around August 1.

The International Red Cross, which has one representative in Shanghai and another in Japan, has not been able to obtain permission to station anyone in the Philippines; nor does it appear that the Japanese Red Cross has anyone there, although the Philippines Red Cross has been functioning on a limited and local basis. On the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that internment and general conditions in the Philippines are relatively good. The chief internment point in Manila is Santo Tomas University, with large quarters and a campus outside the city proper—not to be confused with another, more cramped Santo Tomas inside the Walled City.

It seems impossible that repatriation arrangements for the thousands of Americans in the Philippines may not be made eventually, but it is soberly pointed out in Washington that there are many complicating factors of which not the least is a desire not to dishearten the Filipinos by treating their territory like a foreign country and, in effect, abandoning them.

The plans for repatriation have been shrouded in a great deal of mystery and some misunderstanding. A part of this is the difficulty of exchanging communications. Another part is the fact that Washington itself has known relatively little, since it had to entrust its share of the negotiations to the Swiss as go-betweens. Still another factor is that war news of more dramatic sort has preoccupied ordinary American publicity media such as the newspapers and the radio. However, facts keep coming out piecemeal.

It is not yet clear which of the two repatriation vessels will take people from such remote points as Thailand. This is, however, a detail, as both the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde are large and comfortable ships which will no doubt be equipped and supplied approximately the same. Concerning some of the arrangements, it is necessary to proceed mostly by deduction. A large American oil company, for example, learned that all its Hong Kong and Japan staff would go by the Asama from Japan, but nothing was available as to two more men in Canton. However, missionary reports told of a wholesale removal of missionaries from the Canton area to Shanghai for repatriation.

Hong Hong Situation

It had been understood that the International Red Cross representative at Shanghai would visit Hong Kong in mid-May to inspect the condition of civilian and military prisoners there. Nothing has been heard of this visit. Now it seems likely that the civilians were removed from Stanley peninsula some time ago—when there were Chinese reports that they were to be kept on Hainan island—for transfer to Japan. Of course that still leaves unsolved the problem of military prisoners.

The position of a few Americans in Hong Kong may be odd. For instance, a New York company was able to confirm that two of its men were being sent to Japan for repatriation, but the third did not appear on the list. He is an American citizen but of Chinese blood, from Honolulu. An escaped American who returned home by way of Chungking said that this man was not interned but was treated as a Chinese. Very likely this explains why he was not started on the repatriation trip.

Still more curious is the position of an American girl who avoided internment at Hong Kong by saying she had been married to a Shanghai Chinese and that therefore she was a Chinese citizen herself—although friends know that she had an American passport. She was allowed to live at liberty in a Chinese house—certainly more pleasant than internment, but it is likely to cost her any immediate prospect of return to America.

Mail Passes

It is hoped that the repatriation process will be continuous; that is, that upon arrival at Portuguese East Africa and delivery of their human cargo to the Gripsholm, the Asama Maru and the Conte Verde will return to the Far East and take up another load. Assuming that they could get back about the time the Gripsholm is due here, say mid-July, these ships could be at Lourenco Marques again in the neighborhood of Sept. 1 or soon after. If such voyages were continued there would be a chance that most or all of the Allied nationals in the Far East could be repatriated within the current year. Of course the curious state of affairs regarding the Philippines makes any sort of guess no more than that.

It appears that letters are now passing relatively freely throughout the areas of Japan's occupation. One interesting message giving reassuring word from a Santo Tomas internee in Manila was sent by letter from Manila to Shanghai, and by cable out of Shanghai to America by way of Buenos Aires and London! Such devious courses naturally require relay by friendly folk at various places. During the past week the writer has seen letters out of Shanghai by, respectively, Foochow and Chungking.

In other words, mail can go from Occupied to Unoccupied China easily, and from Unoccupied China it can be posted direct to America although there is vexatious and apparently unnecessary delay of air mail out of Chungking—and to Chungking—on the part of the British—probably censorship officials—in India. Official protest against this was made some time ago by the Chinese Government.

The Red Cross can get telegraphic reports about individuals in Japan and at Shanghai. But no one can guarantee communication with the Philippines, although recently the State Department has had word of certain individuals through receipt of unexpected tidings transmitted by the Swiss on a basis of information provided by the Japanese Foreign Office.

'Bobby' Jones Becomes Captain in Air Corps

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10 (AP)—Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., one-time golf ace, has become a captain in the Army Air Forces and has been ordered to active duty June 20.

The retired champion, who won 13 major golf titles in the greatest exhibition of skill the game has known, will be stationed at Mitchel Field, N. Y. He said he did not know what his duties would be.

Mr. Jones said that the date of his call to duty, however, would not interfere with plans to participate in the National Hale America golf tournament in Chicago June 18-21.

"I'm very happy over this opportunity to serve," Mr. Jones said. He added that more than a month ago he began looking around to find something to do to aid in the war effort and finally decided to apply for the Air Corps.

Mr. Jones, who since his retirement has devoted most of his time to his law practice here and his sporting goods connections, is married and the father of three children.

Arthur M. Loew of Glen Cove, N. Y., a motion picture executive, also has been commissioned in the Army and ordered to active duty.

Mr. Loew, commissioned a major, was assigned to special service, Services of Supply, in Washington, where he will have charge of film distribution for the Army. An official of Loew's Incorporated and of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, he served in the first world war as a chief machinist's mate in the Navy.

The War Department announced in Washington these changes in assignments of officers:

Lieut. Cols. Esher C. Burkhart, F. A., of New Britain, Pa., Howard V. Canan, C. E., Omaha, Neb., Harry C. Dayton, restired, QMC., Fort Jefferson, N. Y., Albert C. Deutsch, Inf., of San Antonio, Texas, and Wesley W. Yale, Cav., Rochester, N. Y., to Newport, R. I., as students at the Naval War College, effective July 1.

Maj. Hamilton C. Eastman, C. E., from the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va., to duty on the staff and faculty of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., effective June 26.

Capt. Paul Johnson, Jr., from Camp Perry, Ohio, June 26, to the Military Acadamy at West Point.

Col. Ernest S. Wheeler, U. S. A. retired, Cazenovia, N. Y., to active duty as a lieutenant colonel, June 22, at the Utah General Depot, Ogden, Utah.

Lieut. Col. Armand S. Miller, U. S. A. retired, Seattle, Wash., to active duty June 15 at headquarters, Services of Supply, Washington, D. C.

Bobby Doerr Pressing Homer and Runs-Batted-In Leaderships of Ted Williams

Second Baseman Goes To Front of Batting Parade

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was more apparent than ever today, following his slugging exhibition in the opener of the St. Louis Browns' series at Fenway Park, that Bobby Doerr is going to be a big man in the 1942 offensive story of the American League. Not only has the stylish young Red Sox second baseman rocketed to the head of the individual batting parade, but he is a threat to the home-run and runs-driven-in leaderships of teammate Ted Williams as well.

Doerr passed Yankee Joe Gordon in the hitting race yesterday by getting four out of four against Eldon Auker and George Caster of the Browns and lifting his average to a neat .390. Gordon, with a one-out-of-three day, closed at .387.

Consider the sensational record of the Boston second sacker. As he went into the second game of the Brownie series this afternoon, he had that .390 mark; at 10 homers was tied with Joe Di Maggio and just five behind Williams, and at 45 runs batted in was two up on Di Maggio and second only to Ted. Williams had produced 57 runs. It would seem, perhaps, that the colorful Williams has a comfortable lead in both the HR and RBI tables. But not the way Doerr is pounding the ball. Bob may be within reach of his more publicized teammate by the end of the week.

Doerr went right after Gordon in the first inning yesterday. Bob pulled a single into left field, driving in Johnny Pesky with the initial Red Sox run. In the third Bob slammed his tenth homer into the netting. In the fifth he scored Williams with a double against the wall in left center. In the seventh he singled, completing a perfect day. It was the keystone guardian's second four-hit day of the season. The first came against the Senators at Fenway in the opener of the May 31st twin bill.

Paced by Doerr, the Red Sox this morning were settled proudly in second place. That the Yankees were 11 full games in front of the race seemed incidental to the fact that Joe Cronin had again passed the Tigers. Too, he at long last was ahead in his series with the troublesome Browns. Three out of five was the tally. It remained for the Skipper to keep going against the Browns today and tomorrow. The Tigers make an appearance here Saturday and Sunday.

Proving that his latest spurt may be permanent, Lefty Judd chalked up his third victory in his last four starts and his fourth of the year. He scattered eight St. Louis hits and fanned eight in winning, 7-4. His only real mistake was making a pitch too good for Vernon Stephens in the sixth with Laabs on base. The shortstop lifted it over the wall. Judd was fast and his control was good. He walked only two.

Out of Portland, Ore., late yesterday came a story that Johnny Pesky had enlisted in the United States Navy. But in Boston the Naval Aviation V-5 public relations office said the Red Sox shortstop "has expressed keen interest in enlisting, but has done nothing definite about it as yet." Certainly the Naval officials here should know. Pesky could not be reached at his hotel this morning.

It was supposed all along that when Pesky's draft number came up he would enlist in the Navy at the Great Lakes Station. While en route to Sarasota this spring he stopped off at Great Lakes to look the place over and once or twice since then has hinted that Mickey Cochrane's headquarters would be his choice when the time came. John, it is understood, would like to play for Cochrane's team.

* * *

Briefs . . . Because Friday is an open date at Fenway, tomorrow is Ladies' Day at the Red Sox park . . . The Tigers play a single here Saturday and a double-header Sunday . . . The Braves dropped to sixth place in the National League yesterday when beaten by the Pirates, 10-2 . . . Lou Tost's winning streak was stopped at four games . . . Ernie Lombardi, by getting three hits, went to third place among National League regulars . . . The Braves close at Pittsburgh tonight . . . They return home next week.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	37	14	.725	
St. Louis	29	20	.592	7
Cincinnati	28	25	.528	10
New York	27	26	.509	11
Pittsburgh	24	28	.462	13½
Boston	26	31	.456	14
Chicago	23	30	.434	15
Philadelphia	16	36	.308	21½

Results June 9

Pittsburgh 10, Boston 2.
New York 3, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn-St. Louis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G. B.
New York	38	12	.760	
Boston	27	23	.529	11
Cleveland	28	25	.528	11½
Detroit	30	27	.526	11½
St. Louis	28	27	.509	12½
Washington	21	32	.396	18½
Philadelphia	22	35	.386	19½
Chicago	19	32	.373	19½

Results June 9

Boston 7, St. Louis 4.
New York 4, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 7, Washington 6 (10 innings).

Variety Show In Army-Navy Benefit Funds

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — Everything from athletic trap drummers to musically inclined athletes make up the cast of characters for New York's five-hour sports show Sunday at the Polo Grounds for the benefit of Army and Navy relief,

The feature attraction will depend entirely upon the specator's own point of view.

Feller to Pitch

For the baseball fan it probably will be the five-inning contest that pits Bob Feller, Cleveland's strikeout king before he became a U. S. sailor, and his Norfolk Naval Training Base nine against an All-Star Army aggregation.

The boxing addict will have a chance to see Corp. Joe Louis Barrow, in private life the heavyweight champion, go four rounds against George Nicholson.

Greg Rice Listed

Greg Rice, who travels farther and faster on foot than most people can on an X card, will do a bit of distance running; Cornelius Warmerdam will make an attempt to clear 15 feet in the pole vault; and Al Blozis will take on the aspects of a 75MM gun by throwing the shot out of sight.

Golf contributes a "driving for accuracy" contest featuring Craig Wood, Vic Ghezzi, Corp. Jim Turnesa and Pvt. Ed (Porky) Oliver.

There'll even be a soccer match involving Brooklyn and New York lineups, plus a tug-of-war in which the Gotham firemen will attempt to manhandle the police.

Tennis Stars

Don Budge will bare his red thatch in a mixed doubles tennis encounter in which Alice Marble will be one of the competitors.

To fill in the lulls between the scene changings, Broadway will contribute laughs by Olsen and Johnson, Ray Bolger and Al Schacht, plus music by Tommy Dorsey and Fred Waring. Army and Coast Guard units also will be represented by musical outfits.

There'll be seats for only 56,000 spectators.

Former College Champion Leads Senior Golfers

RYE, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—Ellis Knowles, the national intercollegiate golf champion while at Yale in 1907, paced the field yesterday in the first round of qualifying for the USGA Senior title with a one-below par 71.

Knowles, playing his home course, was in trouble only once during the 18 holes, pushing his No. 3 iron on the short 16th into the rough. He holed a long putt, however, for his par three.

Virtually all the 149 competitors are from the Metropolitan area.

The combined ages of one threesome was 254 years. In it were Nathaniel Vickers, 95; John H. Allen, 85, both of New York, and C. S. Strunz of Montclair, N. J., who is 74. Vickers is believed to be the oldest golfer ever to compete in the tourney. The minimum age requirement is 55.

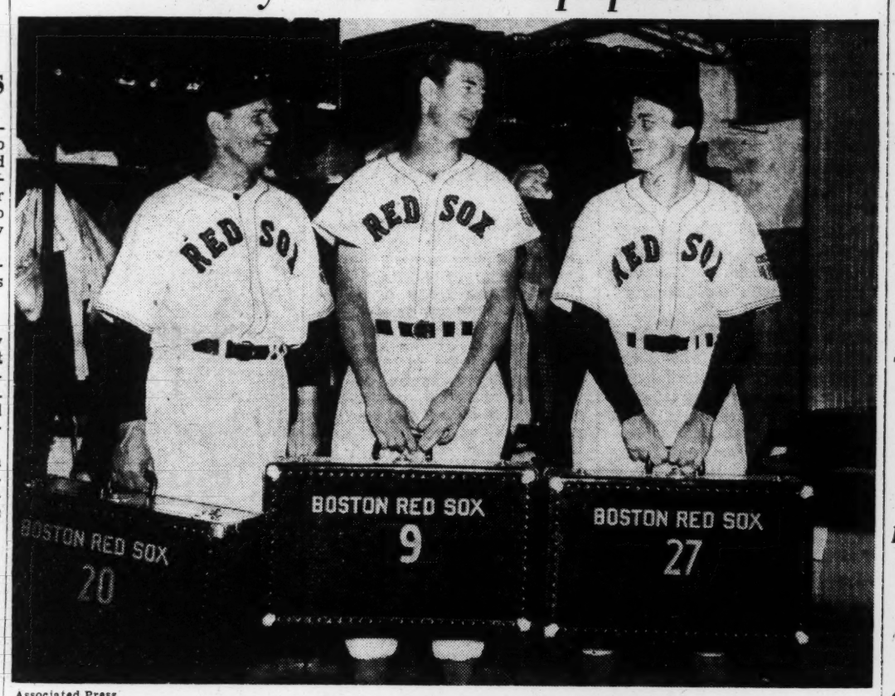
Vickers had 129, Allen 124, and Strunz 121.

Busik Is Winner Of Navy Awards

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—William S. (Barnacle Bill) Busik of Pasadena, Calif., Navy's sterling left halfback during the past two football seasons, has been announced as the winner of the Navy athletics awards.

Rear-Admiral John R. Beardall, academy superintendent, also announced Busik's basketball cocaptain and football teammate, Robert J. (Bob) Zoeller, of New Albany, Ind., was the Thompson Trophy Cup winner.

Carry Their Own Equipment



Associated Press

Red Sox Players Get New Individual Cases

To meet the present transportation problems and emergencies, the Red Sox management had these numbered cases made up so that each individual player can carry his own baseball uniform, glove, shoes, etc., thereby eliminating many of the necessary trunks. Mike Ryba (left), Ted Williams (center), and Charlie Wagner joke about the cases in the dressing room at Fenway Park.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Luke Sewell Comes to Hub

Luke Sewell was asked what he thought the American League can do about the Yankees and the gap they have opened up on their nearest rival.

"I don't know," answered the manager of the Browns. "It looks bad, doesn't it? We'll try to do something about it ourselves this week end. You know Joe McCarthy has a pretty good ball club, but you don't figure he'll be more than 10 games in front by the first week in June."

In recent trades, the St. Louis club has added Frank Hayes, Steve Sundra and Mike Chartak. In his drive toward a permanent first division goal, they should eventually play a major role. How did Sewell feel about it?

Trenton Game

"Naturally I felt that they could help us," said the manager. Otherwise I would not have made the deals. Hayes is still trying to get in shape. When he does, he'll pay off. I think that Chartak is going to hit for us. We had to give up a good man in Cullenbine to get him. Roy didn't hit for us this spring. But he may start with Washington and make Griffith look good. He's a good boy and I hope he does. But did you hear about that exhibition game we played in Trenton last night?

"Well, yesterday was open for us, so we went over there last night to play under the lights. And what lights! Even with them all turned on, it looked like twilight. I don't think the reflectors had been cleaned since they were put up there. It's a cinch they've never been painted. Then, instead of having a couple of regular league umpires ready, they used two local boys. The pitcher was out of the Army and hadn't thrown for about three weeks. He had a good arm, but didn't know where the ball was going.

Ended in Tie

"Either the umpires couldn't see any better than we could, or they liked the home boys. Because everything that wasn't thrown behind our hitters was called a strike. Too, they'd give our pitcher a nice white ball to throw and they'd throw us the black ones. We finally stopped after 11 innings with the score 2-all. I said to a fellow: 'We do you a favor and some over here to play, and you do your best to make us look bad.'"

Just then Chet Laabs appeared and Sewell was asked: "How is the little giant from Milwaukee doing?"

"He's all right," Luke answered. "He walks up and hits one for us—"

"Once a week," Laabs interrupted.

"That's all right," the manager said, "as long as you get them when they mean something."

It was suggested that the Browns' record of five wins in their first seven eastern dates this trip was enough to scare any first division outfit.

Wants Hits

"Has it been that good?" said Sewell. "It doesn't seem that way. But, of course, we've only been in two cities. I'd feel better if the gang would get a few more base hits. Did I say a few more? I meant to say a lot more. They tell me that only the White Sox had a lower average the last time figures were released."

Johnny Niggeling walked by. "That boy has been pitching great ball," Sewell said. "His record is five and three, and he never should have lost two of the three. One was 1-0; another 2-1. In just one game did they hit him at all hard. Then there was that 16-inning battle we had in Phillie. Johnny pitched 12 innings and didn't get credit for it. George Caster finally won it."

Ted Williams was at the plate in batting practice and he hit one about 20 rows up in the right-center-field bleachers. Sewell looked, shook his head and laughed. "What can you do with a hitter like that?" he asked. "I ought to make my pitchers stay in the clubhouse until after he's through hitting."

Four Well-Known Stars Win Berths For Chicago Golf

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP)—Southern California qualifying for the Hale America golf tournament at Chicago ended yesterday with four well-known players taking the allotted places.

They were amateur Johnny Dawson and professionals Olin Dutra, former national open champion; Ellsworth Vines, ex-tennis king, and Willie Hunter, one-time British titleholder.

Hunter, playing over his home Riviera Country Club par-72 course, led the small field with a 54-hole total of 215, shooting a 76 in the final round.

Dutra finished with a total of 217; Dawson with 219, and Vines with 224.

Minor Leagues

Results June 9

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 4, Buffalo 3 (10 inns.).
Rochester 4, Syracuse 3 (10 inns.).
Jersey City 4, Toronto 3 (11 inns.).
Montreal 7, Newark 6 (10 inns.).

American Association

Louisville 1-2, St. Paul 0-4.
Minneapolis 3-7, Indianapolis 0-4.
Milwaukee 3-1, Toledo 0-13.
Columbus at Kansas City, 2, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 7, Portland 1.
San Diego 5, Oakland 1.

Southern Association

New Orleans at Nashville, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 5, Springfield 2.
Williamsport 7, Binghamton 4.
Hartford 6, Scranton 0.
Elmira 8, Albany 4.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 4-2, San Antonio 2-3 (2d game, 11 inns.).
Beaumont 4, Fort Worth 0.
Tulsa 10, Houston 1.
Dallas at Shreveport, postponed.

Dykes Is Fined $250 for Action In Boston Game

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes, voluble manager of the Chicago White Sox, must dig into his bank account for $250 to pay a limit fine imposed upon him by President Will Harridge of the American League for his "conduct and deliberate stalling tactics" in the second game of a double-header at Boston, last Sunday.

The fine was the heaviest ever levied against Dykes for his numerous rows with umpires. He was allowed five days in which to pay it.

President Harridge, at the same time, denied Dykes' protest of Boston's victory in the second game, wiring him: "Your protest is not based on facts and is so far removed from sportsmanship that it is denied without further comment."

So seriously did President Harridge consider Dykes' violations that he summoned Harry Grabiner, Vice-President of the White Sox, to his office before announcing the fine.

President Harridge charged that Dykes was guilty of deliberately stalling in attempting to prevent the completion of the game, then in the eighth inning, to beat the Sunday law curfew of 6:30 p. m. He blasted Dykes for "forgetting his duty to baseball and the Boston fans."

Dykes had based his protest on a pitching mix-up in the eighth inning with the score tied at 2 and 2. He claimed he had asked for Pete Appleton, a right-hander, to come into the game, but that the umpires, with the crowd in an uproar over the stalling and arguments, had forced him to use Jake Wade, a left-hander.

"They can't do that to me," Dykes bellowed.

Harridge has frequently fined Dykes for his run-ins with umpires.

Bill Dietrich, a White Sox right-hander who was chased from the field by Chief Umpire Ed Rommel in the same game, was fined $25.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Phelps, Pittsburgh, .376; Reiser, Brooklyn, .365.

Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 38; Vaughan, Brooklyn, and Ott, New York, 37.

Runs batted in—Mize, New York, 41; Medwick, Brooklyn, 39.

Hits—Holmes, Boston, 62; Reiser, Brooklyn, 61.

Doubles—Joost, Cincinnati, and Hack, Chicago, 17.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 5; Brown, St. Louis; Musial, St. Louis, and Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 4.

Home runs—F. McCormick, Cinninnati, 9; Camilli, Brooklyn, and Marshall, New York, 8.

Stolen bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, and Miller, Boston, 8.

Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 4-0; Davis, Brooklyn, 8-1.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .390; Gordon, New York, .387.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 50; Di Maggio, Boston, 41.

Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 57; Doerr, Boston, 45.

Hits—Spence, Washington, 73; Gordon, New York, 70.

Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 18; McQuinn, St. Louis, 17.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 7; Heath, Cleveland, 6.

Home runs—Williams, Boston, 15; York, Detroit, 13.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 10.

Pitching—Haynes, Chicago, 5-0; Borowy, New York, 4-0.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Cronin	32	4	13	2	11	.406
Doerr	172	28	67	10	45	.390
Newsome	4	1	13	0	5	.325
Williams	174	49	56	15	57	.322
Pesky	188	35	60	0	15	.319
Di Maggio	199	41	61	6	17	.307
Tabor	190	23	52	1	22	.274
Fox	139	28	47	0	27	.266
Peacock	91	6	22	0	6	.242
Conroy	84	8	18	2	8	.214
Lupien	71	8	14	0	4	.197
Finney	71	10	12	0	6	.169
Campbell	6	3	1	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Lombardi	125	14	42	6	19	.336
Tobin	47	7	15	5	8	.319
Klutiz	77	9	24	0	12	.312
Holmes	219	15	62	2	11	.283
Fernandez	204	27	56	3	25	.260
Wasner	144	21	38	0	15	.264
Miller	224	23	58	4	17	.259
Roberge	8	1	2	0	0	.250
Gremp	78	7	19	2	8	.244
Sisti	161	28	39	4	22	.242
Demaree	116	13	28	1	15	.241
West	160	17	38	6	19	.238
Ross	74	7	17	2	10	.230
Cuccinello	57	1	12	0	6	.211
Cooney	88	12	17	0	2	.193
Masi	97	8	4	0	3	.148

Fans Should Support Boston In Army-Navy Relief Contest

By Web Morse

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hope for Better Showing

Radio and press plan complete co-operation with President Bob Quinn of the Braves to make the coming Army-Navy Relief Fund game with the Cardinals here, June 25, a success. Baseball is concerned about the lack of interest in these worthy benefit games and Quinn is particularly concerned that Boston make a better showing as a sporting town. Whether baseball fans can attend or not they should get behind the move and send in money for tickets and allow the service men to go in their stead. No more worthy cause has presented itself in baseball parks and Boston's reputation as a sports town hangs in balance.

Sports Importance Dwindling

As the seriousness of war grows, the importance of sport dwindles except wherein such sport can be of material assistance to the war efforts. Golf is making a frantic effort to do something, college sports are wrapped in moth balls for the time being, track meets are giving excellent performances to empty stands, and only baseball and race tracks hold prominence. Perhaps college football will gain a niche in the sports effort to help boost war funds this fall, but at this distance such a thought is no more than a hope.

Let's Start Over Again

With the New York Yankees in front of the American League by 11 games this early in June and the Brooklyn Dodgers leading the National League by seven, other games in the leagues are dwarfed into insignificance. It would almost be advisable to drop the whole thing right now, let the Yankees and Dodgers play mid-season World Series (in behalf of the various relief organizations) and start all over.

One Way to Handle the Yankees

One paper in Cleveland is reported to have dropped the Yankees out of their daily American League standing. The Yankees were included in the standing so long as the Cleveland Club was a seeming contender, but now that the Yankees have gone on and on, and the Indians have faded, the Yankees are dropped out of sight in the published standing—but they are not out of thought, you may rest assured.

No News Is Not Good News

There is an old saying about no news being good news, but that hardly fits in the case of professional hockey today. The National Hockey League maintains a mum silence regarding next season and we are inclined to believe it is a glum silence. Apparently the Canadian national pastime is getting little or no assurance regarding the future of the game from the Canadian Government. If the league is not operated here in the States it is not improbable that a temporary league will operate in Canada with Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto harboring the teams.

Sand Point Naval Station Has Built Powerful Nine

Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—A service baseball team strong enough to hold its own against even the toughest West Coast opposition is being built at the Sand Point Naval Air Station in Seattle.

The Sand Point outfit, fashioned largely from ex-Pacific Coast and Western International League performers, is currently branching out against professional opposition for Naval Relief.

The Sand Point roster includes Don White, former San Francisco outfielder who was leading the Pacific Coast League in hitting this spring when he joined the Navy, and Edo Vanni, regular Seattle Rainier flychaser.

Danny Escobar and Levi McCormack, ex-Portland outfielders, now are shagging flies for the Naval team while Hunk Anderson and Paul Irvin, who twirled for Seattle and Portland, respectively, work on the mound. McCormack is a Nez Perce Indian. Bill Scoppetone, another Sand Point performer, was under option this spring to Oakland when he enlisted.

Northwest sports scribes envision the Sand Point team as eventually becoming a power in West Coast baseball. Athletic officer is Ensign Joe Wittman who did his ball playing as a pitcher during his undergraduate days at the University of Washington.

The Sand Point team has rolled up an impressive record thus far against both professional and amateur opposition. Many of the games have been benefit performances.

* * *

The Rainiers continue to skid and falter after having dropped from first to fourth place. Manager Bill Skiff has a bad case of hurling troubles, with Veterans Hal Turpin and Dick Barrett being the only reliables.

Portland, other Northwest entry in the Coast circuit, is back in last place—right where the Beavers ended up last year. Los Angeles continues to set the pace with a well-balanced pitching staff winning lots of ball games.

* * *

Two Seattle seniors led the field recently when the University of Washington's "Athlete of the Year" was named by Husky coaches.

Blond oarsman Ted Garhart and slim basketball stylist Bobby Lindh were co-winners of the annual award. Eleven athletes, representing all Husky sports, were the contestants. Lindh and Garhart were tied on the first and each of three following ballots. Coaches ruled a tie.

Lindh, '42 Husky hoop captain, scored more points in his first varsity year than any other Washington cager in history. Garhart, unbeaten in his college rowing career, pulled the Huskies to two Poughkeepsie titles.

* * *

Cliff Chambers, ace WSC southpaw, has signed with the Los Angeles Angels for a rumored $1,500 bonus. The Bellingham left hander was the mainstay of the Cougar mound corps and had another year of college competition left when he signed with the Coast League outfit. . . . Another Northwest collegian who will soon enter pro ball is Oregon's star outfielder, Dick Whitman.

Ken Raby, Washington tennis coach, is joining the Naval Reserve, in the Recreation and Welfare division. . . . Raby led Husky netsters to a Northern Division title this spring. . . . His prize pupil, Capt. Bob Odman, will enter the national inter-collegiate tennis finals in New Orleans later this month. . . . Pete Goldberg, former Husky swimming captain, has joined the British Field Ambulance service for duty in Africa.

Two Idaho trackmen, Milo Anderson and Vic Dyrgall, are Vandal representatives at the NCAA track feature. Anderson is a discus tosser, Dyrgall a two-miler. . . . Home town shooters dominated the Washington State gun meet held in Tacoma recently with Earl Colson, Jr., winning doubles and Class A titles. . . . Tied for second place in the singles event was Earl Averill, former big league baseball star, now retired and living north of Seattle. **Lee Irwin**

Cochrane's Nine Chalks Up 20th Victory in Row

GREAT LAKES, Ill., June 10 (AP)—Lieut. Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes Naval Training Station bluejackets took their 20th straight victory yesterday with a 2-1 exhibition decision over Philadelphia of the National League.

John Rigney, who recently exchanged his White Sox uniform for a seaman's outfit, came out of recruit quarantine just in time to pitch the win for the Tars.

Chester Hajduk, Lakes first baseman, doubled with two out in the eighth to score Don Padgett with the winning run.

Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	7	1
Great Lakes	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 x	2	8	1

Naylor and Livingston, Warren; Rigney and Harshaney.

T Formation Is Good For Developing Actors

BALTIMORE (AP) — All halfbacks, says Clark Shaughnessy, are as temperamental as opera singers, but "great halfbacks are finicky—you must let 'em alone."

The former Stanford University football coach, now directing football affairs at University of Maryland, told the Rotary Club recently his famous T formation was good training for actors.

"We developed real actors among the halfbacks at Stanford, and that's what they have to be—actors as well as thinkers."

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	13	2	1	.667
Newsome	10	5	3	.625
Hughson	11	3	2	.600
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	10	5	5	.500
Judd	11	4	4	.500
Terry	7	3	4	.429
Butland	7	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Tost	12	6	3	.667
Errickson	11	2	1	.667
Salm	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Earley	10	3	4	.429
Tobin	14	5	8	.385
Salvo	8	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	8	0	2	.000
*Lamana	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M. Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
Fenway Park . . . . . Kon. 0321

Sports Around the Hub

Salem Four-Ball Starts Friday

Although the pairings and starting times have not been announced as yet by Club President Joe Batchelder, Salem's annual four-ball golf tournament is all ready to start over the rolling well-watered Peabody course this Friday.

Due to energetic work by Batchelder and his committee, a full field of 64 teams will be assured for the three-days play. Two rounds will be played each day with the final at 18 holes due Sunday afternoon.

Much credit is due Salem Country Club officials for their refusal to be daunted by restrictions on gas and tires and going ahead with their plans. They have had so much success rounding up talent that it is understood the tournament even has a waiting list, in addition to the 16 pairs entered for the round-a-day flight.

Among the more prominent teams known to be entered for the tournament are the Fuller brothers, Bill and George, who last year won the affair by beating the Harry McGraths, father and son, in the final. Batchelder, New England amateur champion in 1931, has entered with Howard Paul, while Johnny Nies, runner-up to Bill Blaney in the State amateur of 1934, will pair with C. R. Todd. Mel Demarais, youthful stylist from Haverhill, will appear with F. J. McLaughlin, and Ralph (Cooney) Weiland, former coach of the Boston Bruins and last year manager of Hershey Bears' hockey team, will combine shots with William T. Donovan.

Salem measures 6,619 yards and carries a par of 72. All prizes will be war bonds and stamps.

Mrs. H. Warren Beard, former State and eastern titlist, yesterday teamed with Mrs. Joseph Welch of Charles River to win the Townshend Cup at Salem, carding a gross 83 to lead Martha Wiswall of Wellesley and Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River by six strokes. The latter's reduced 82 won first net.

* * *

Briefs: Boston College awarded varsity baseball letters to 17 players yesterday . . . Next year's Eagle captain has not been announced since several of the graduated seniors' ballots have not yet been received . . . Murphy, Leary, and Maloney appear to have the best chances for the honor . . . Belmont High and Worcester North High golf teams today took their dispute in yesterday's interscholastic championships at Belmont to John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A. . . . Worcester claims the title on a technicality . . . Belmont claims it because it had the lower score in the extra-hole play which resulted when the regular matches wound up in a tie.

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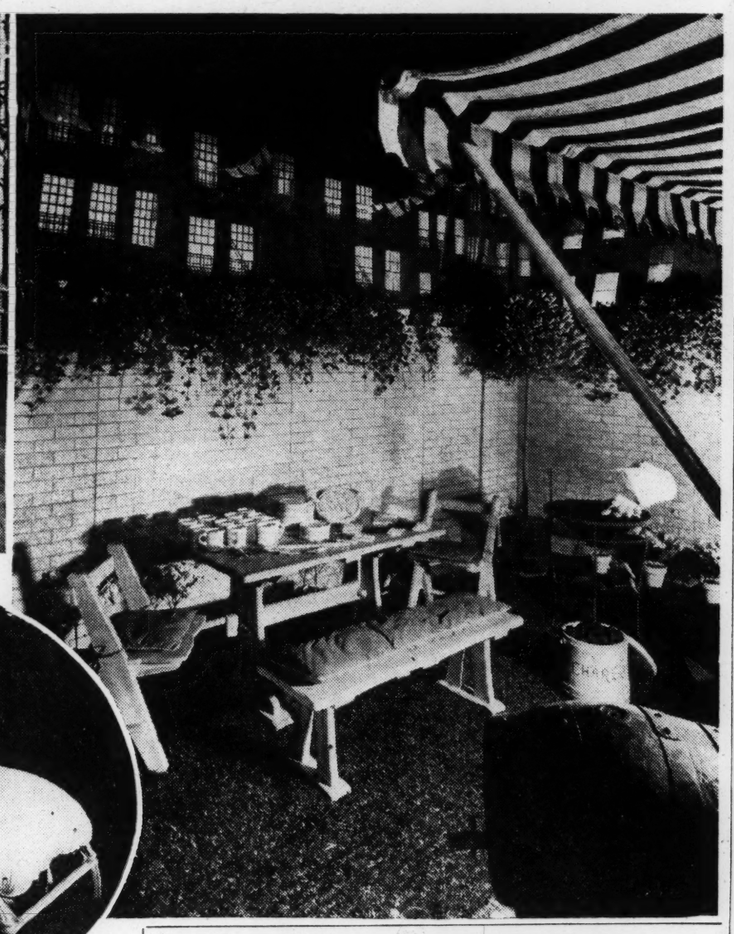
Today's Woman



Cushing-Gellatly; F. M. Demarest; Hedrich-Blessing

Furnishings designed to make your porch comfortable and inviting for summer. Upper left: Streamlined rattan furniture with cushions covered in a material that has large patterns in bright jungle colors, orange, red, green, on a white ground. On the floor in the background is a rug of crisp, cool rush squares, from China. Molded plaster lamps, of American design, carry out the color scheme with their bright orange bases and grass shades. The siesta chair, left, has cartridge cushions of different colors. From Paine's, Boston. Right: Penthouse terrace all set for outdoor dining with a charcoal grill and a refectory set in natural wood. From W. & J. Sloane, New York. Lower: Chaise longue tête-à-tête group in stick rattan with natural varnish finish and sled-type back construction. The chaises are upholstered in turquoise From Heywood-Wakefield, Gardner, Mass.

Furnish Your Porch Gaily This Season

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A maker of telling phrases calls this our "stay-at-home summer." So long as the gasoline and tire situation remains "as is," certainly long trips in the car will be fewer if not definitely "out." Most of us will cheerfully do a bit for Victory as well as make a virtue of necessity by spending vacations and week ends taking miniature journeys around our own backyards, discovering anew the pleasures of home. Familiarity in this case should not breed contempt but reveal undreamed of beauty and satisfaction to be enjoyed right at hand and with little monetary outlay. If our surroundings prove not as inspiring as we could wish, we have a morale-building opportunity in making them so.

There is the porch for one thing. Comfortably and attractively furnished it can be a center of hospitality and relaxation for all the family all summer. A rug of tough sisal or brightly-stenciled grass or fibre will do much to create the effect of a room. Or you can have a rug made up the required size from twelve-inch rush squares. They look cool, are resilient underfoot and come in the natural straw or in various colors which may be alternated to form a pattern. Stores that placed their orders before we went to war can still supply them.

Choose One That Rolls

By all means have some sort of a wheel chaise that can be rolled outdoors and moved with the sun. Those of tubular metal enameled in colors with moisture-resistant cushions and backs that can be tilted at several angles, cost surprisingly little. Others of rattan, spar-varnished to protect them against the weather, or smoke-finished, and fitted with tufted or bun cushions in plain or figured fabrics, may be had with matching chairs.

Do you know the joys of breakfasting on your porch? If not, it's an experience you can't afford to delay, particularly if your porch looks out on a yard of stately trees, blooming flowers, and flitting birds. For these porch meals one of those wooden sawbuck tables and a pair of benches will serve. Every home furnishing store and department has them and they cost only a few dollars for the set. If you wish, you can buy them "in the wood" and paint them yourself in color combinations that give free rein to your artistic aspirations.

If you can boast of possessing that somewhat indeterminate place called a terrace, sumptuous handwrought iron groups will give it an air in keeping with the name. They will even lift the everyday porch out of the commonplace. As they are rustproof-finished they will last for years. The tables have glass tops and perhaps space underneath for flower pots. The chairs may be used plain or cushioned to order.

Bed and Sofa in One

Where the size of your porch permits, an Aiken sofa—North Shore couch to Bostonians—is one of the most practical pieces you could own. With deep tufted seat and huge pillows it combines the functions of bed and sofa. You can have it painted and covered to match other pieces. A woman whose porch runs the length of her house installed two of them, one at either end producing an effective balance.

The porch is above all a summer living room and so requires the small occasional pieces that add so much to gracious living. Every porch chair should be provided with its table satellite to minister to comfort. A wheeled cart or serving table will act as a silent butler carrying food and dishes quickly and smoothly to and from the kitchen. Leg rests pushed up to matching chairs transform them forthwith into chaise longues.

For Barbecue Picnics

Fortunate indeed are those who have yards—even small ones—this "stay-at-home summer." Like the porch, a yard can and should be made an outdoor living room. Here all sorts of stunts can be staged, notably barbecue picnics for which you need of course one of those ingenious barbecue outfits the stores are showing. Some are more elaborate than others, but among them is surely one suited to your taste and pocketbook. If the head of the house likes to assume the double role of chef and host, a backyard barbecue holds the makings of the proverbial "good time enjoyed by all."

Even if you don't go in for barbecues, you'll want your yard to have some sort of lawn group where you can loaf and read, knit, or entertain unexpected guests in the open. If your yard is sunny, a canopied glider is the thing, with recliners canopied to match.

Under a tree or in front of shrubbery, rough and ready rustic pieces make a picturesque as well as practical setting. They are either of hickory with woven cane backs and seats or of cedar in Canadian habitant designs. Both types are finished so as to be immune to weather and insects. Adirondack settees and chairs of substantial slat construction come painted in bright colors and fold obligingly for compact storage or moving.

A Hardy Perennial

Somewhere in your summer scene, Chinese peel cane—that hardy perennial—should find a place. It is so light you can easily move it indoors or out, yet so sturdy it will give years of service. It mixes admirably with other types of furniture so you can use it in your enclosed porch or recreation room during the winter. For an open porch, you'd better have it spar-varnished.

Oh, yes, for a dash of color and a spot of shade you'll want one of those glamorous lawn umbrellas rakishly anchored over a metal table and chair group—an alluring rendezvous for the extra entertaining you'll do this summer what with long-distance travel curtailed and more friends and neighbors dropping in.

The keynote of successful summer furnishing is informality, but to insure restfulness it should be tempered with coherence in the choice and arrangement of pieces. To be charming, summer furniture need not be expensive. If you shop around, you will run across plenty of well-designed and serviceable groups and single pieces at prices that will not burden even a low-bracket income. Certainly not since the record runs has there been such a pageant of colors and covers as this summer has brought.

Making Short Work of Dirt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Contrary to careless rumors, rugs do not grow old before their time because they are vacuum-cleaned regularly. They age much faster if the dirt stays in them. The gritty dirt that you grind in with your heels every time you walk across the room is what shortens the life of any rug.

Just rumbling a vacuum cleaner vaguely across your rugs, however, is not all there is to cleaning them. The nozzle of the cleaner should be adjusted to the thickness of each rug you clean. In the cleaners that do their work by suction alone, the edges of the nozzle must form as perfect a seal with the rug as possible. In those with motor-driven brushes or agitators, the adjustment is usually right when there is enough suction to lift the rug from the floor against the nozzle.

Cleaning the Edges

When you get to the edge of the rug, keep most of the cleaner on the rug. If you have even so little as a quarter of the length of that nozzle off the rug, the air will go swooping up through that part of the nozzle and the dirt will stay where it was in the edge of the rug.

There is an easy way to clean small rugs and a simple trick to keeping the cleaner from gobbling at the edge of light rugs or trying to swallow the fringe. If you will stand on one end of a little rug while you clean it, you can run the cleaner over it and off the other end. Clear off. Then lower the handle, lift the nozzle from the floor, and draw the cleaner back to you. You can go over the fringed ends of any rug in the same way and comb the fringe out flat. And it will stay that way.

Then do not hurry when you are pushing the cleaner. Even if you are the kind of housekeeper that runs circles around every one in the neighborhood, take it easy.

Worth the Time

When Evelyn Roberts was doing some research on the efficiency of vacuum cleaners at the University of Washington, she found that the very shortest satisfactory cleaning time for a 9 x 12 rug was more than 20 minutes.

This seems quite a long time, doesn't it? But she points out that such a cleaning gets approximately 84 per cent of the dirt out of your rug. Not just the surface litter and dust, but the dirt that is out of sight.

Vacuum cleaners sweep the dust off bare floors in a hurry. If you have been getting down with a sigh to poke the dust out of corners with a sharpened point of a clothespin, try the long, narrow black tool of your cleaner for that job. Use that same tool or the one with a wider nozzle to snuff up the floating gray rolls that skitter about under the bed. And make your cleaner do the stair carpets.

Properly managed, your cleaner will do a good bit of the dusting, too. There is a brush for your fabric-covered furniture, and that same long, slim tool to dig down around the seat and bring up crumbs and dust that lodge there. There is a little round brush as soft as a kitten's ear to dust your delicate cloth lamp shades. Another to clean the curtains.

V. B. M.

Wartime Substitutes Win Own Place

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Americans have always been ingenious. Benjamin Franklin startled his day with his ingenuities, but if he could poke around the shops and see some of today's ingenious contributions, new things to wear and use in the home, his keen old eyes would surely sparkle. Sometimes you hear these products of the war emergency referred to as "substitutes." But more likely you'll find they have made a definite place for themselves in our American way of life, and have become not only accepted, but demanded as necessities.

A cloth "just like wool," made from soybeans; pillows filled with fluffy milkweed from Brazil, instead of down; transparent knives and forks for table use made from cellulose acetate, shatterproof, odorless, and stainless; a man's felt hat made from skimmed milk; acetate used instead of window glass; synthetic camphor (not from the Far East)—these alternates, or improvements if you like, are some of the wonders of American ingenuity brought to light by the world crisis.

New Slants on Pillows

New pillows include those filled with soft, white, curled horsehair, and encased in a quilted sateen cover. These are as cool in summer as a Chinese porcelain pillow, much softer, and they can be aired through by zipping the quilted cover open at each end. Latex pillows completely revolutionize any concept of pillows based on the old feather kind. The latex variety never flatten out, bunch, or even dream of getting lumpy; they remain their buoyant, restful selves under all heads—light or heavy. They are odorless, soft, and airy.

And can you remember way back when you used to long for something that would cuddle into those peculiar hollows in your neck when you went for long drives in the car? Today's ingenious answer, even if the car is in storage for the moment, is a pleasantly light, curved pillow that fits around the back of your neck and ties in the front. With a cover that zipps off for easy cleaning, it's handy for long bus rides and train trips.

Wartime Blankets

Our wartime blankets are like a novel filled with strange characters. Wool has always been the hero. Now he's obliged to share the spotlight with other materials, but the blanket comes out just as attractive in appearance, and both warm and washable. Typical of what will be available is one made of 50 per cent wool and 50 per cent cotton, and another which contains a mere 12 per cent wool and 88 per cent spun rayon. Scientific tests and comparisons are said to prove that these are just as sturdy, as warm, and as practical as the old all-wool variety sold at higher price levels. Well, we'll see.

A special type of rayon is used now in place of wool in the new rugs and carpets, too. The makers declare them just as durable.

In the Kitchen

Paper draperies, printed in gay patterns that may be sponged off lightly, are astonishingly durable and serve to give freshness and allow for variety in summer cottage or kitchen windows. Housekeepers are also strong for the new Koroseal coverings for ironing boards. You can iron the dampest clothing on them, and no heat or moisture is absorbed. This strange fabric is a concoction of salt, coal, limestone, and air. But you'd never suspect it—on the ironing board.

Lumarith No. 1 Pinch Hitter

Lumarith is a new word now becoming familiar to many homemakers. This plastic product of cellulose acetate is pinch-hitting for a lot of things we used to depend upon. It replaces rubber, chromium, nickel, brass, and a number of other war necessities. Zippers are being made of it. You can use it instead of window glass. If the lumarith windowpane is blown out by a blast, all you have to do is to pick it up and put it back, for it neither shatters nor breaks. Another household gadget made of lumarith is a grater that, besides being unbreakable, spares your fingers all those uncomfortable scrapings that tin used to afford.

All our speculations as to what will replace the now respected tin can are solved by newly perfected fiber cans and cartons made of laminated cellophane and cardboard.

Preservative Paint

A new kind of preservative paint, designed particularly for canvas, arrives on the scene in the nick of time, just as the Nation's cotton-duck industry has been entirely taken over for war production. Last year's awnings and those of the year before, that are going to have to keep the sun off the veranda just as usual, will be encouraged to hold out, if you give them a coat of this practical new product. Not only does it refurbish old and faded canvas, but it preserves it as well. American householders, sportsmen, and boat owners, faced with faded canvas problems, and eager to make their old equipment last, can take a long breath and with a can of Setfast Awning paint, blaze away in ten colors, plus black and white. One coat is usually sufficient, and may be either painted or sprayed on.

Unlike ordinary paint this does not stiffen the fabric and will not crack. It is sun-resistant, water-repellent, and is said to retard mildew and rot. If your awnings are striped, and you wish to keep them that way, a good tip is to fasten Scotch tape along the edge of each stripe, so as to insure straight lines and achieve a professional result.

Downstairs and Up

To prevent kitchen utensils from jangling on their hooks inside a cupboard door, try stretching two lengths of string horizontally across the inside of the door—three or four inches below the hooks. Then, when the cupboard doors are opened or shut, the utensils come in contact with the string, and banging is eliminated.

Resumption of Normal Buying Seen by Apparel Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Most people are no longer concerned about whether or not they will be able to buy a new suit, a new coat, or a new sports outfit in the future and as a result much of the emotional buying in evidence during the first three months of the year has subsided. This was the general consensus of buyers and store owners representing dry goods stores, department stores, and apparel shops attending the Mid-Season Apparel Market conducted by various apparel organizations here the first week in June.

General approval of the new price control regulations was expressed by the retailers attending, due to the fact that since the public is convinced that prices will not skyrocket, business has been far more stabilized than for many months. Although during the first quarter of the year people bought any and everything against possible shortages and rising prices, they are gradually returning to normal buying habits. Most of them, however, the women in particular, are buying the high quality goods, possibly because they know they will have to make them last much longer than usual, retailers report.

No intimation of apparel shortages, at least in the women's and children's lines, appeared at this market. New fall lines were shown anywhere from four to six weeks earlier than in some previous seasons to enable merchants to fill in dwindling stocks. Attendance was 14 per cent over previous seasons due to the fact that many traveling salesmen no longer make road trips to call on the trade and store owners must come to market and their source of wholesale supply to do their buying.

New garments for women are just beginning to show the effect of war-time regulations. Meeting the new demands in styling, they are also complying with regulations as to material content. All wool garments are disappearing from the picture and reprocessed and reworked wool, wool and rayon mixtures, and wool and cotton mixtures taking their place.

Beauty Parlor At Army Post

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is to have its own beauty parlor on the Army Post grounds.

Col. Don C. Faith, commanding officer of the WAAC Officers Training School, said in an interview here that the women soldiers "certainly will have to have their hair cut once in a while."

"I can't imagine that they won't want to doll up once in a while," he observed. "They won't be allowed to go to a beauty parlor during class room hours. We will not force them to go at any time. But we will have facilities available here at the post."

American women use cosmetics, Colonel Faith pointed out, "and we are not going to try to make them over. But we don't want them to be too obvious about their makeup. We want them to conform to sensible American practice, to use cosmetics moderately if they use them at all."

Woman Chemist Honored

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Dr. Florence B. Seibert, associate professor of biochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and a native of Easton, Pa., has been awarded the Francis P. Garvan Gold Medal, honoring women in chemistry, by the American Chemical Society. The medal will be presented to her at the Society's national meeting in Buffalo next September.

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COVER THE EARTH

Colonial Architecture Provides Springboard for Individuality in Homes

Illinois Farmer in School But It's His New Home Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 10 — Dad and Mom are going to school again, but this time they are going to live rather than learn in the old schoolhouse.

The burdens of war carrying with them the problem of diminishing labor and building supplies and dispossessing many farmers of their homes to provide sites for military plants have made it imperative for homeseekers to convert available unused properties into homes.

George F. Kavanaugh, who lives in a small central Illinois town, was one of these farmers who faced the seemingly insurmountable problem of getting a new home. He pondered and pondered, finally thought of the old Center District schoolhouse that still stood on the munitions area just half a mile from the farm property left to him after the Government took his own buildings and some of his land. He bought the school for $100 and hired a contractor to move it to his remaining land. Surprising, too, how durable the school building was. After all, it had been built to withstand for decades the steady trampings of impatient youngsters.

After it was moved, the first thing to be done was to excavate a basement. This was done with a drag shovel and then a foundation of cement blocks was placed under the building. A cement floor was made, 2¼ inches higher at one end, sloping toward a drain. A pipeless furnace—salvaged, nearly new, from another schoolhouse—was installed. Laundry tubs were built in under a window.

It was surprising how much space there was in that one-room schoolhouse. It had a floor area of 36 x 42 feet, including the front hallway. Mr. Kavanaugh partitioned it off into fair-sized rooms—kitchen, dining-room, living-room, three bedrooms (with closets), and bath. The front hallway, into which laughing, crowding children had hurriedly poured to hang up coats and hats at the ringing of the bell, was made into a sun porch—Mr. Kavanaugh's room, with its wide-spreading view.

Back of the kitchen he built a service porch with steps leading down to the basement. Here the ironing board, brooms, mops, and the like are kept. The building even afforded attic space and a front window was put in to make it light.

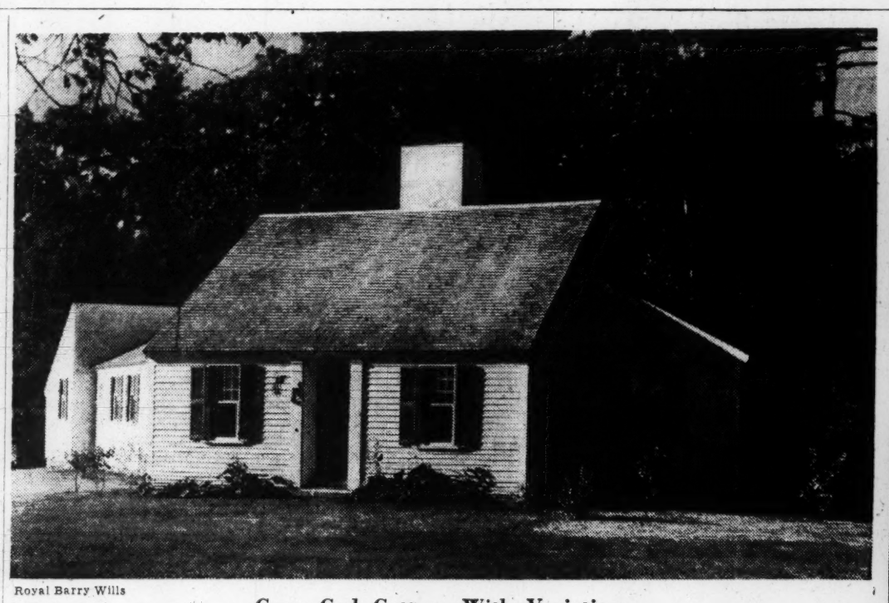
The rough floor boards were smootned, stained, and varnished. Woodwork was also stained and varnished. Walls were covered with washable, cream-colored paint.

A well was bored on the south side of the house and an electric water pump installed. The house is lighted by electricity connected to near-by power lines. A modern range in the kitchen is fed with bottled gas.

White paint transformed the outside of the building. The unsightly piles of earth from the excavated basement are being leveled off and Mr. Kavanaugh is now planning to seed the front and back yards to grass and set out lilac, rose bushes, and a hedge.

He views his reconstructed home with quiet satisfaction, not only because he figures he has a $5,000 home at a cost of about $3,000, but also because he feels that he has made a real contribution to the current need by making use of available materials.

There are many empty, unused schoolhouses in the United States, this circumstance being in a great part due to the consolidating of school systems. Many problems were worked out by childish fingers within these walls, but to this housing problem the schoolhouse now provides an answer all its own.



Royal Barry Wills

Cape Cod Cottage With Variations

The central unit of this Cape Cod cottage at Hanover, Mass., above, starts from tradition but deviates thereafter at the whims of the owner. Ells slanting to the rear, as pictured at the right, form an amphitheater for the staging of plays by the owner, who has a flair for amateur theatricals.

Cape Cod Cottage Designed for Modern Times

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, Mass., June 10 — "My, how the Cape Cod cottage has changed."

That's what people have been heard to say while viewing the Truitt family's pleasant summer home here. For basically, it's colonial all right, getting its start from the Cape Cod style.

But the house in which the Truitts live in this mellowed old country village is a "Truitt Cape Cod" illustrating the widening New England trend toward individualism in home designs, while keeping their roots firmly imbedded in the ever-fertile soil of tradition.

There's the simple, unbroken roof topping the small cottage with a single window on either side of the front door, and the plump chimney pushing up through the center of the house. But then what has happened?

Well, you can guess that Mr. Truitt's hobby is amateur theatricals, for the effect of two great wings slanting diagonally back from the ends of the Cape Cod front give the effect of an amphitheater to the rear. And the porch running along the entire rear of the central cottage might well be the stage. Whether Mr. Truitt had the idea in mind or not when he asked Royal Barry Wills to plan the house, he promptly saw its possibilities when the place was finished, with audiences sitting out under the pines protected by the two slanting wings of the house itself.

Inspiration for Home

When Mr. Truitt chose his site, he got his motiff from a splendid old colonial veteran of 200 years standing directly across the street. The setting influenced the styling which necessarily had to be basically colonial. But even though the influence was there, Mr. Truitt was too much of an individualist to be swayed from his own ideas. So his product is the combination of colonial and modern, the strictly conventional on one hand and things that you would only see in a Truitt house on the other hand.

As seems natural from the start of the plan, the entire house sprawls out over a lot of ground, hugging the lot so closely that the broad low-set chimney appears to dominate the whole scene. That is the Royal Barry Wills technique in action. For even though Mr. Truitt dictated the design, the lines are unmistakably those of "Wills at his best."

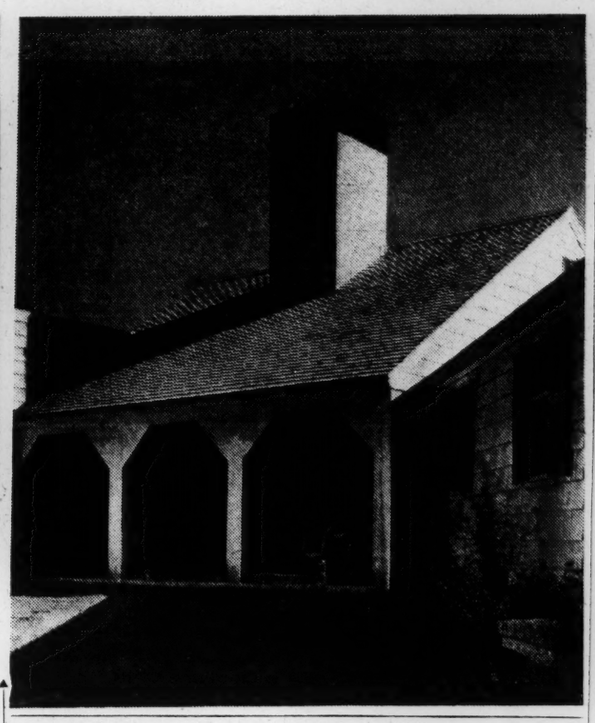
The exterior of the house is finished in clapboards and shingles, painted white. The roof is of natural weathered shingles (what else would do on this styling?). Both ells have been made to look like the projecting forms of the old New England woodsheds. Flush boarding was made of old country pine which had originally been cut for shoe shelves to be used in Brockton factories. This pine, used inside as well as outside the house had lain idle in the yards of the lumber company for 50 years and turned a mellowed brown, ideal for interior finish, without the use of stains.

30 Houses a Day Shipped by Trailer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Danville, Va.

Prefabricated houses made in Danville are being shipped to Newport News, Va., at the rate of 30 a day on large trailer trucks. This, Danville's only new wartime industry, is now employing 700 men, with a pay roll of $20,000 a week and contracts for 2,000 houses to be built by Sept. 1. Three Danville tobacco warehouses have been converted into housing workshops.



Oil Heat Still Most Popular With New Owners of Homes

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., June 10—Despite the possibility of a transportation shortage next winter, oil is still the most popular choice of new homeowners in heating systems, according to a survey by the "Home Owners' Catalogues" here.

In homes costing $4,000 to $6,000 more than 85 per cent of the new homeowners in New England have called for oil heating systems, it was stated. Hand-fired coal got 8 per cent, gas 5 per cent and automatic stoking systems 1 per cent.

Steam or vapor still held the most popular place in the types of heating plants at 50 per cent of the total, while hot water held 31 per cent, force warm air 15 per cent and gravity warm air 4 per cent. In homes costing more than $6,000 the hot water plant was favored by 54 per cent of the home buyers of the last year.

The complete percentages of fuel favored and types of plants favored are:

Type of Fuel	Home Cost	Percentage
Oil	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	86-93
Gas	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	5-5
Stoker	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	2-1
Hand-fired coal	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	8
Type of Heating Plant		
Steam or vapor	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	50-22
Hot water	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	31-54
Forced warm air	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	15-24
Gravity warm air	$4,000-$6,000 and upward	4

Scrap From Blitz Aids War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Salvaging every piece of scrap material to maintain the maximum war effort, more than 11,000 tons of scrap metal from blitzed London has been loaded into freight cars and dispatched to blast furnaces, according to the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, 2,900 railroad cars being required for the shipment. All of the material will be resmelted for guns tanks and bombs.

Yonkers, N. Y., Housing Put In Postwar Pool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9—The first project planned for New York State's huge postwar public works program has been placed in a reserve pool with the signing of contracts for the construction of a $1,400,000 housing project in Yonkers for low-income families. Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, announced that a portion of the site had already been acquired and that preliminary plans were being drawn, "but beyond that no work on the undertaking will be started until immediately after the war."

Completion of all preliminary work in connection with the project will enable the Yonkers Municipal Housing Authority to begin actual construction almost at the moment peace comes, Mr. Weinfeld said. In this way, he added, men will be returned to peacetime employment just as rapidly as possible after the war.

The Yonkers project will provide modern, safe, sanitary dwellings for 250 families.

Insulation Lack Wastes Much Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The war is showing government officials that lack of insulation for the nation's homes is consuming millions of tons of coal and vast amounts of oil and gas is a wasteful effort to "heat the outdoors."

It has been estimated that the average house can be heated with from 25 to 50 per cent less fuel when it is effectively insulated. Fuel saving is thus said to pay for the cost of insulation within a short time and from then on pays a handsome dividend.

There are several types of insulation available today. Among those most extensively used are the rigid, or board type, and the loose and blanket materials which are used to fill the spaces between studs and joists.

Rigid insulation is known as structural insulation, because it comes in the form of boards which can replace other building materials. It is made principally of wood or sugar cane fibers, processed into suitable sized panels. Insulating board is used for sheathing, as a lath for plaster, for roof insulation and for building interior walls and ceilings.

Big Housing Increase Seen To Meet Vancouver's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 10—Within the next few months, this Columbia River City that has slumbered virtually undisturbed by industrial expansion for most of its 117 years will have to quadruple its present total of 6,000 homes to avert a serious labor problem resulting from the war production program.

The largest single Federal Housing project in the nation is already assured for Vancouver, one of 10,000 new houses and 10 dormitories, to match the rapidly progressing construction of the fastest building shipyard in the nation's history, that of the Kaiser Company calling for maximum employment of 45,000 persons.

Already this city of almost 20,000 persons in the 1940 census is feeling the bustle of an industrial expansion that has been virtually thrust upon it because of its strategic Pacific Coast location. Construction of the first 1,000 permanent homes and 4,000 demountable houses has been somewhat slowed by lack of soft-wood lumber.

However, 18,000 Government-financed houses are already finished, are under construction or have been approved for construction in this City and in neighboring Portland, Ore., which is also feeling the tug of unprecedented industrial expansion.

With 8,000 houses, most of them of a temporary type, already assured for Portland under the emergency program of the United States Public Housing Authority, the City's housing authority has asked Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to erect at least another 10,000 units in the Oregon metropolis.

The action of the Portland agency was taken a few days after W. H. Byars of the Greater Portland Defense Housing Committee had pointed out that the Rose City, home of several large shipbuilding plants, was short by 5,000 living units of being able to fill the shelter needs of workmen in the war industries and that within 90 days, when another shipyard begins operations on Swan Island, will be at least 12,000 units short.

Small House With Big Rooms —One Way to Accomplish It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 10—"Like most prospective home builders we wanted just a small house with only one or two big rooms, but when we learned that a house closely resembling our mental ideal cost a minimum of $12,000, a wave of gloom arose within us," recounts Daniel D. Gage, Jr., in the June issue of Parents' Magazine. "We soon discovered that big rooms, even though few in number, will produce a big house.

"Our preliminary plans had included two bedrooms for the family, a guest room, dining room, an amusement room, den and living room, in addition to the customary service rooms," Mr. Gage continued. "But it occurred to us that since some of these rooms could be used only intermittently, it might be possible to combine them in such a way that multiple uses could be made of a single room. Because various uses for any one room occur at different times during the 24 hours of the day, or during the four seasons of the year, our planning turned toward utilization of available space rather than the number of rooms.

"By planning rooms for multiple uses, without lowering living efficiency or aesthetics, it appeared feasible to eliminate two rooms structurally though retaining them functionally. Thus it appeared possible to achieve the paradox of having a small house with large rooms.

"In some houses the dining room is partially avoided by making it an annex of the living room, but even with this arrangement, its space rarely serves any other utility than that of meal service. Actually then, it is not eliminated, and somehow we felt that when the living room and dining room are combined, the aesthetic qualities of both are lowered.

"For our purpose, it seemed more feasible to combine the dining space with that of some other room. A den seemed logical, and it would be available for dining on more formal occasions. Also, from the standpoint of marketability, should we at some later date need or want to sell the house, the complete elimination of the dining room might result in an economic loss, as someone else might not be interested in purchasing the house unless there was a dining room, even though we had planned a dinnette large enough for family meals and to accommodate informal groups up to six. The dinette, eight by nine feet in size, is really a prolongation of the kitchen separated by a wall with archway so that these two rooms present a composite room structurally.

"The den adapted itself to its twofold primary uses and to an auxiliary use. As den, family sitting room or child's playroom, it serves its chief purpose. Toys are stored in wall drawers built in under the stairway. The lavatory is immediately adjacent to the room, yet it can be entered from another door leading to the utility room and outside.

Buy Bonds Now For Future Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y., June 10

"Buy war saving stamps and bonds with home ownership as your peacetime goal" is the slogan used by Northeastern Homes Foundation in reporting a preliminary survey on postwar planning for the building industry.

The survey has started with an examination of preparations being made in both America and England by public agencies and industrial groups for the change to follow the victory of United Nations, a change in which family war savings will exert a vital influence.

"And how can families save better for home ownership than now when they have the money but not the things to spend it on, and when Uncle Sam needs credit for war production?"

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Commerce and Finance

House Rejects Senate Proposal to Sell Grain Under Parity

Business and Industry

Marine Risk Losses Heavy In Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Marine Underwriters announced that insurance companies had lost $46,486,068 on marine insurance policies in the first six months of this year, but that the net debit balance for a three-year period ending this month was only $1,453,690.

Henry H. Reed, chairman of the institute's information committee, said, "There is no need to have the slightest concern about insurance companies. These losses will not affect the standing of the companies because marine insurance represents only 14 per cent of their total business."

Insurance Firms Sound

Mr. Reed said that previous statements regarding marine insurance losses erroneously had led to the question of the stability of the insurance structure in general.

Figures compiled by the institute showed that from June, 1939, to Dec. 31, 1941, insurance companies earned $85,252,364 in premiums from which was deducted $40,219,986 in war risk losses, making a total credit for the period of $45,032,378.

The announcement said, however, that from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1942, premiums brought $54,872,816 while losses totaled $101,358,884.

Deducting the credit for the 1939-41 period from the losses to date in 1942, the institute figured that the net debit balance for the entire period was $1,453,690, which it said had been met from surpluses built up from previous years.

Mr. Reed said the biggest single loss in the three-year period was one of $3,200,000, but he said he could give no other details regarding it.

Losses Diminishing

He asserted that losses were diminishing week by week and that insurance on hulls had been practically eliminated. Cargoes, he said, were being insured at vastly higher rates to the point where "I think we've met the situation there."

Mr. Reed said losses to marine insurance companies during this war had been greater than for the last war, but he did not elaborate.

He said the amount of money lost was spread among approximately 140 insurance companies which have a total of capital, surpluses and reserves of $1,174,622,000.

Alcohol Anti-Freeze Prices to Be Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration will fix a price ceiling on alcohol anti-freeze by the middle of this month at about 35 cents a quart for high-production-cost anti-freeze and about 25 cents a quart for low-production-cost fluid.

These retail ceilings will be accompanied by manufacturers' price ceilings at about 10 cents a gallon under prices now charged by some manufacturers. "This preliminary announcement is being made to protect buyers against paying excessive prices," OPA said.

The price of anti-freeze was raised by some manufacturers because of an abnormal off-season demand this spring. The price lid also will cover ethylene-clycol anti-freeze solutions, prices of which have remained relatively stable.

The manufacturers' prices will be cut back perhaps as low as 69 cents a gallon for high-production-cost alcohol anti-freeze under present plans, OPA stated.

Soft, Hard Coal Output Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coal production was reduced during the week ending May 30 but continued above the normal rate for the season, Acting Director Howard A. Gray of the Office of Solid Fuels reported.

Mr. Gray said the heaviest reduction in total output was in the anthracite field, where heavy rains which flooded mines and crippled transportation reduced the coal output from 1,201,000 tons for the week ending May 23 to 813,000 tons for the week of May 30.

Bituminous production declined from 11,285,000 tons to 11,090,000 tons in the same period, due, Mr. Gray reported, to the Memorial Day holiday and a mine workers' strike over wage negotiations in Indiana.

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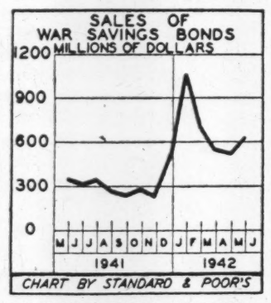

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

First quota month for war bond sales was a success. Sales beat the $600,000,000 allotment for May. Aim is to sell $800,000,000 this month, $1,000,000,000 monthly thereafter.

FCC Seen Powerless To Keep Newspapers From Radio Licenses

WASHINGTON (AP)—Belief that the Federal Communications Commission lacks power to make newspaper owners ineligible for radio broadcasting licenses was expressed by Louis G. Caldwell, Washington, counsel for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

But, Mr. Caldwell told a House interstate sub-committee studying proposed changes in the Communications Act, "a lawyer must be reckless indeed to prophesy what the Supreme Court will hold these days."

The FCC recently held prolonged hearings on the question of joint ownership of newspapers and broadcasting stations and pending a final ruling as to its powers in this respect has deferred action on applications of newspaper owners for broadcasting licenses.

The legislation under consideration does not specifically cover the newspaper-radio situation, but witnesses have suggested that any new law should be specific in stipulating that the commission shall not deprive an applicant of a license solely because he publishes a newspaper.

Should it develop that the commission has this authority, Mr. Caldwell told the committee, "it would be far more just to make it applicable simply to future instances rather than to have it retroactive."

Mr. Caldwell said he believed the present Communications Act has "certain defects which call for amendment," and "certain aspects" of the commission's procedure "are unsound and not calculated to reach the best results or to achieve justice to the parties and to the public."

While in general the proposed new legislation "has several commendable features," Mr. Caldwell said, "it goes too far in the direction of procedural red tape and unnecessary obstacles to the efficient and expeditious administration of the Act."

Electrical Firms Face U. S. Probe

MILWAUKEE (AP)—A subpoena was served on the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, directing that it produce before a Newark, N. J., federal jury any agreements or licenses relating to manufacture and distribution of electrical equipment which it has entered into with 22 other companies since Jan. 1, 1930.

"The government has asked the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. to supply it with information as to its relationship with such firms as Western Electric International; Allegemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft; Siemens & Halske; Siemens Schyckertwerke; Brown Boveri, Ltd., of Baden, Swizerland; I. G. Farben; Bosch G. M. B. H. of Germany; Canadian Westinghouse Ltd.; Breda (Ernesto) Co., of Italy; and Elektrizitaets A. G. Vorm Schukert and Co.," Walter Geist, president, said after service of the subpoena.

The subpoeno named the following other firms:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., General Electric Co., International General Electric Co., New York Shipbuilding Co., American Brown, Boveri Corp., Condit Electrical Manufacturing Co., Electric Bond & Share Co., Jasco, Inc., Chemnyco, Inc., Western Electric Co., Radio Corporation of America and Montecolini.

The subpoena indicated that the investigation would begin June 23.

Brokers Pick Fontaine To Head Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Armand E. Fontaine of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane has been elected President of the Association of Customers Brokers to succeed Thomas B. Meek of Francis I. du Pont & Co. and Chisholm & Chapman.

The annual meeting of the association named Allyn C. Donaldson of the du Pont firm to be Vice President. The new Secretary is Douglas V. Ellice of Fahnestock & Co. and Donald C. Blanke of Eastman, Dillon & Co. is Treasurer.

Four members were elected directors for four-year terms: Mr. Meek, John J. Tuffy of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., Richard G. Horne of Peter P. McDermott & Co. and Standish M. Perrin of Winthrop, Whitehouse & Co. Anthony A. Smith of G. H. Walker & Co. and John F. Power of Eastman, Dillon & Co. were named for three-year terms.

Ernest H. Hochstuhl of Stokes, Hoyt & Co., Lionel F. Stern of Wards, Gruver & Co., and Percy Friedlander of Astor & Ross were named to one-year terms.

U. S. Seen Able To Absorb Debt Of 200 Billion

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The United States should be able to absorb a $200,000,000,000 debt after the war because its government is sound and the lenders have unlimited faith in the contract under which the money was loaned to finance the war, the American Institute of Banking was told here today.

"Any depression should be overcome by an industrial and agricultural output greater than anything heretofore achieved," Herbert J. Vogelsang, President of the Niagara National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., said in discussing post-war planning and banking.

That means "world markets as well as domestic markets," he said. "It means a new economic statesmanship fully conscious of the fact that the ghost of isolationism has been laid."

Declaring he believed the fears of many people over the mounting public debt were "greatly exaggerated," Mr. Vogelsang said that "with a national income of over $100,000,000,000 and reasonably full employment this country can well support an internal debt of $200,000,000,000 or possibly more."

David E. Simms of Salt Lake City, Utah, was nominated without opposition for president of the Institute in 40th annual convention here.

David L. Colby of St. Louis was nominated for vice-president and the following for the executive council: George J. Greenwood, Portland, Ore.; Herman W. Kilman, Dallas, Texas; Walton L. Sanderson, Washington, D. C., and Everett O. Stevenson, Bound Brook, N. J.

Dr. Fred C. Wiegman, President of Midland College, Fremont, Neb., speaking at the opening session, asked for a peace after victory that would make the world safe from aggression.

"The peace which will follow a United Nations victory will be lost, as was that following the last war, unless the will of the United Nations for a permanent peace is enforced by the use of armed strength against aggression," he said.

Henry W. Koeneke, Ponca City, Okla., President of the American Bankers Association, pointed to widespread purchase of war bonds as insurance against inflation.

Dye Firms Deny Monopoly Charges

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Eight corporations and 20 individuals pleaded innocent to a federal indictment charging conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs, but several of them also obtained permission to change these pleas to attacks on the indictment's validity.

The firms were: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, General Aniline and Film Corporation, American Cyanamid Company, General Dyestuff Corporation, Ciba Company, Inc.; Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., and Geigy Company, Inc., all with headquarters in New York.

General Aniline was given two weeks in which to enter a demurrer and the other firms, 60 days.

The indictment charges them and the 20 officers or directors with preventing manufacturers in the United States from making exports, with fixing quotas and arbitrary price scales, with preventing the manufacture of some chemicals and with preventing competitors from making dyestuffs.

Dominion Sells Notes To Bank of Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced that on June 2 the Dominion sold to the Bank of Canada $100,000,000 worth of two year, 1½ per cent notes dated last April 15 and $92,831,000 worth of 2½ year, 1½ per cent bonds dated March 1—both sales at par and accrued interest.

Proceeds from the issues were used to purchase sterling from the Foreign Exchange Control Board as provided for under the War Appropriation (United Kingdom Financing) Act, 1942.

Sterling balances equivalent to $700,000,000 were transferred to the United Kingdom Government in accordance with terms of the Act and in exchange the Dominion had received an obligation of the British Government which does not bear interest until after the war.

Bethlehem Steel Would Buy Cambria Iron Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to purchase all the property of the Cambria Iron Company, Theodore Voorhees, counsel for the board of directors of the Cambria Company, disclosed.

Mr. Voorhees said the proposed sale includes all holdings of Cambria, including its Johnstown, Pa., plant now operated by Bethlehem under a 999-year lease, except its corporate franchizes and corporate records.

A special meeting of Cambria stockholders will be held June 23 to act on the offer of $55 a share of Cambria stock outstanding and not held in its Treasury on the date of the closing of the transaction.

Under the terms of the proposed transaction Bethlehem would assume all of Cambria's obligations and expenses.

Inflationary Nature of High Excess Profits Tax Glimpsed

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the House Ways & Means Committee has lifted the proposed excess profits top rate to 94 per cent, the question of business incentive has become a hot problem in Washington and in Wall Street.

The proposal this Spring to limit profits to 6 per cent on contracts was killed because two other methods were expected to corral the dollars of business profit almost as effectively as a profit limit—namely, the excess profits tax and the re-negotiation of contracts under the War Profits Control Act of April, under which War, Navy, and the Maritime Commission are permitted to re-negotiate contracts where payment has not already been made, and to insert re-negotiation clauses in all future contracts.

Any one of these three arrangements, however, has a tendency to take away most of the profit incentive which normally acts as a lid on costs.

In the conventional argument for the profit incentive, its primary function is to stimulate the investment of funds in new industrial equipment. At present the point is somewhat different; the hope of profit encourages management to keep down costs. But the incentive runs the other way if 94 per cent of all that management can save by thrift, economy, short-cuts and labor-saving innovations goes to the government. Then the management might as well not bother cutting costs. In fact if it sees a profit it might as well pass it out "where it will do some good."

Inflation Threat in High Tax

Business itself has been anything but forward about pointing out this fact, though it is the outstanding argument against high excess profits taxes. There has been little or no objection to the high war profits rates, and the National Association of manufacturers actually urged that the excess profits rate be raised, though only to offset a cut in the normal-and-surtax rates proposed by Secretary Morgenthau.

Most of the squawk out of business has been over the tremendous increase in the normal tax rate, now so high that a business cannot earn over 60 per cent as much net after taxes as it earned in 1936-1939 except by earning $16.00 before taxes for every dollar it retains after taxes. The normal tax during World War I was only 12 per cent, the big increases being in the war and excess profits taxes. It was only 18 per cent when the defense program started, and now House Ways & Means proposes 40 per cent. But the general business attitude seems to be that however good it is to make profits and however painful to pay taxes on them, the less said about the subject the better.

Evidence of the inflationary nature of high corporate profits taxes is being furnished, paradoxically enough, by the Treasury itself. Mentioning "payment of excessive salaries, distribution of unearned bonuses and payments of unreasonable sums for purported services to persons closely connected with the management," Mr. Morgenthau told Ways & Means within a fortnight that "the problem has assumed major importance in view of huge increases in income of a great number of corporations. He said that the Treasury was speeding up the study of corporate income tax returns, to disallow excessive expenditures, and he mentioned, among items to be scrutinised, payments to relatives, pension systems, rents, royalties, repairs, and advertising.

The Question of Wages

Mr. Morgenthau was not, however, building a case against the high taxes, though the Treasury's February proposals had been for an excess profits top of only 75 per cent against the 94 per cent now hit on by Ways and Means. Rather he was building a case for a greatly enlarged role for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which collects the taxes.

This Bureau is also mentioned in the War Profits Control Act, which says that War, Navy and Maritime may call on the Treasury for the help of the Bureau. That, however, is not the way of government departments, including the Armed services. The Bureau would then get the credit for the cost reductions, instead of the services. So they set up their own cost-cutting agency.

It may be significent that Mr. Morgenthau did not mention, among items to be scrutinized, wage scales. With profit so heavily taxed, nothing is more natural than for the unions to go to management and say, "Look here, you can't keep more than six cents out of every dollar of profits anyway. You've got some big contracts and are making heavy sugar. Now why not give us a nice wage increase—it won't cost you much anyway and we will pay you amply in good will."

Inland Steel recently resisted a wage increase with a brief showing that it would cost the Government many times more than it would cost the company, but few companies are likely to respond this way. Quite the reverse. And since the Government pays the freight, it will eventually have to put the lid on wages, which the War Labor Board continues to "even up" to the tune of the "youth who bore mid snow and ice."

An Ironic Contrast

There is an ironic contrast between the inflationary effect on costs and wages of high profits taxes, and the gist of the President's remarks on the subject in his anti-inflationary speech last month. He said:

"To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must . . . keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word 'reasonable' being defined as a low rate . . . profits must be taxed to the utmost limit consistent with continued production. . ."

On the other hand, a drastic limit on profits is part of the general theory of war economy, as expounded frequently by Mr. Baruch, the grandfather of American war economics, and as embodied in the original M-Day plans worked over for 20 years before the war.

However, the original plan called for a general ceiling, not limited to profits, but applied to all prices and wages. Since the ceiling has been applied only to business profits, but not to wages and only recently to civilian prices, and is inapplicable to the prices of new and hitherto unheard-of military equipment, the result is that the lid on profits tends to work against a lid on costs.

The re-negotiation of contracts under the War Profits Control Act approaches the problem from a quite different angle. The renegotiation purpose is not to hold down profits after taxes, but to hold down costs, as well as profits before taxes. Insofar as this is effective—or indeed as the Bureau of Internal Revenue is effective in holding down costs—it takes away from the kudos which Congress can reap by high profits taxes, because it cuts down the taxable profits.

For example, a corporation may have a $100,000,000 contract, and stand to make about $25,000,000 on it. The tax method is to take from 80 to 90 per cent of this $25,000,000 in excess profits taxes. Congress thus gets the credit for collecting something over $20,000,000, or the corporation may beat Congress to it by letting its costs expand. (It does not need to pad the costs. Costs are like a coiled spring or a government budget; they will just naturally expand if they are permitted to do so.)

Under the re-negotiation methods, however, the Army, the Navy, Maritime, or Internal Revenue might talk to the company as follows:

Profit Incentive Needed

"Now look here. We find from the record that in your best years you didn't have a volume of over $50,000,000 and you didn't make over 10 per cent on it. Here you are on a volume of $100,000,000 making a profit of 25 per cent. In addition we know that you are piling up multitudinous reserves of this and that. Now we'll forget about the reserves. Perhaps you are quite right in saying that you need these reserves against the postwar period, when you will be expected to keep up a lot of employment on a small volume of war business and under the requirement of expensive re-conversion back to civilian output. But as to your profit margin today, we are going to cut that back to 10 per cent. We will re-value this contract at $85,000,000. That will permit you to make only $10,000,000 instead of $25,000,000, on the same margin you used to make."

Then the corporation would have a taxable net of only $10,000,000 and Congress could collect only 40 per cent as much in excess profits taxes as before.

In addition, the services might like to say, "We'll cut your price back to $85,000,000, to leave you $10,000,000 instead of $25,000,000. But everything else you can make by further cutting costs, is half yours, as in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding deal the Supreme Court sustained in February." But they couldn't say so unless Congress let them, and Congress, for political if for no other reasons, isn't likely to let them.

The benefit of this plan would be that it would put the profit incentive to work again cutting costs, and its effect would be deflationary instead of inflationary.

The re-negotiating officials might even add, "When you get your costs down, we're going to whittle your price again next year, so that you'll have to reduce costs still further just to make the same amount."

The corporation would then be in the position of the workman who used to be offered a higher piece rate if he would work faster, and who accepted it though his fellow-workmen warned him that if he speeded up, the rate would be cut back to force him to speed still further.

Nevertheless business is more used to this than workmen. It is, essentially, the way competition works. Cost reduction being passed on to the consumer by all competitors, the price declines and the profit is reduced to where it was before and the process of reducing costs has to continue indefinitely.

Pullman Co's May Revenue Best on Record for Month

CHICAGO (AP)—Gross revenues of the Pullman Co. in May were the highest ever recorded for that month and the best for any month since the summer of 1930.

The report of the company for the month showed gross of $7,464,485, against $5,144,703 a year ago. For the first four months, gross of $27,763,953 compared with $22,195,221 in last year's like period. Net after taxes and charges in the first four months amounted to $2,184,674, compared with $1,420,779 in 1941.

Striking gains in military and civilian travel, along with the April 1 increase in tariffs were responsible for the showing, the statement said.

House Refuses Sale of Grain Below Parity

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rejecting an Administration plea, the House has refused to permit sale of Government-controlled grain at prices below parity.

It also refused to accept Senate increases of approximately $100,000,000 in funds for agriculture agencies, principally the Farm Security Administration.

The House action, sending the Agriculture Department appropriation bill back to the Senate, came on a conference report by a Senate-House committee. On virtually all items in disagreement except those involving parity and the larger appropriations, the House accepted the compromise version.

It refused to accede to the Senate parity amendments by a 125-57 standing vote after majority leader John McCormack (D-Mass.) had told the House that the Administration favored them in "the interests of the entire country."

Farm bloc members contended that the Senate proposals would lead to ruination of the parity program, which is designed to give farmers the purchasing power they enjoyed between 1909-14. "You're going to torpedo the farmers," asserted Rep. Everett Dirksen (R-Illinois).

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Missouri) of the Appropriations Committee declared the Senate amendments would have "a devastating effect on the country as a whole" and would "absolutely destroy parity forever."

The Senate amendments would have permitted below-parity sales of Government-controlled grain that has deteriorated in quality or is sold for feeding or for the manufacture of industrial alcohols and related products. They limited to 125,000,000 bushels the amount of wheat that could be sold for feed and stipulated that the price be not less than 85 per cent of the parity price of corn, a competitive feed.

The House originally had agreed to permit the sale of deteriorated surplus grains below parity provided they were used for feed or for the manufacture of alcohol.

Furniture Makers Warned to Convert To War Output Now

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Furniture manufacturers have been warned to convert plant facilities to war production before it is too late.

Incorporating cautionary remarks to the manufacturers in the twenty-second annual report of Seidman and Seidman, accountants to the industry, Frank E. Seidman, one of the partners, declared that "those manufacturers who do not join the parade are very likely to watch it go by."

"In view of prospective restrictions on output," Mr. Seidman asserted, "furniture manufacturers who can do so should promptly convert their plants to war production. Apparently some consider that as long as the demand for civilian output continues, they can safely postpone conversion.

"This is a dangerous policy. Within the next few months this country's war manufacturing capacity will expand to a point where it will be difficult to run war plants at full speed because of shortage of basic raw materials.

"It would not be surprising that further conversion of peace facilities will not only be discouraged, but possibly restricted."

Mr. Seidman reported that the average furniture manufacturer realized a net profit of 5.8 per cent on sales in 1941 as compared with 2.8 per cent in 1940. He estimated that household furniture output at manufacturers' prices amounted to $740,000,000 last year, but he said the increase over $540,000,000 in 1940 was attributable to "a mark-up in prices rather than to physical production increases."

Southern Pacific Income Doubled

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Southern Pacific Company reported its transportation system made $4,676,129 consolidated net income in April, more than double that of the 1941 month.

Consolodated net income for the system including all solely controlled affiliated companies except the Southern Pacific of Mexico for the first four months of this year was $15,494,525, up $9,620,400 from the 1941 period.

Earnings on the 3,772,777 outstanding capital shares amounted to $4.11 a share compared with $1.56 in the 1941 period

Calif. Farm Labor Problem Seen Acute by Autumn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The farm labor problem in California is expected to become acute by the time the September harvest peak is reached, according to the business Outlook published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. The figures of the Federal-State crop reporting service shows that on April 1, there were approximately 275,000 farm workers (including family workers) in the state, 21 per cent less than the estimated demand.

Average farm wages in California on April 1 ($68.25 a month, with board) were 65 per cent higher than the national average, having risen 33 per cent in the past 12 months.

Takes New Post

Robert C. Wilkin

Appointed Pacific Coast Manager of the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp. Formerly Mr. Wilkin was sales manager of building wires for the Habirshaw cable and wire division of the company.

Metal Concerns Are Charged With Controlling Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Two indictments charging seven metal corporations, 10 individuals and the Flexible Metal Hose and Tubing Institute with Sherman anti-trust law violations in the production of important war materials were opened by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

The indictments, returned recently by a federal grand jury but held sealed at the Government's request, charged conspiracy to fix and maintain prices, discounts and terms of sales of flexible metal hose and tubbing, besides conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act through practices of a so-called standardization committee established within the Flexible Metal Hose and Tubing Institute.

The institute is an association composed of the defendant companies, all of which manufacture metal hose and tubing.

Companies named in the indictments were the American Brass Company, Atlantic Metal Hose Company of New York, Breeze Corporation, Inc., of New Jersey; Chicago Metal Hose Corporation of Illinois; Forsyth Metal Goods Company of New York; Pennsylvania Fexible Metallic Tubing Company and United Metal Hose Company of New York.

Individuals named were Charles C. Hungerford, vice-president of American Brass; William B. Pickard, an employee of American Brass; Abraham Rubin, president of Atlantic Metal; Joseph Lucas, vice-president of the Breeze Corporation; John F. P. Farrar, president of Chicago Metal Hose; George E. Blake, president of Forsyth; Samuel H. Collom, Jr., vice-president of Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic; M. Henry Joseph, president of United Metal and also president of the Institute; Franz Neilson, Institute secretary, and Aaron W. Daniels, a partner in a cable company which is not a defendant

All the defendants were named in both indictments.

G. C. Murphy Co. Plans New Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The G. C. Murphy Company, chain store organization of McKeesport, Pa., has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration covering the proposed sale of 90,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, par value $100 a share.

Proceeds of the sale will be used to redeem $4,250,000 of the company's present outstanding 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock and the remainder added to working capital. The company estimated $2,000,000 of the proceeds would be used to increase inventories and $400,000 for additions and improvements.

A total of 40,000 of the new shares will be offered to holders of the outstanding preferred stock on a share-for-share basis. Shares not taken by present preferred holders along with the remaining 50,000 shares will be sold publicly

Principal underwriter for the new $9,000,000 issue is Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, of New York City. Dividend rate of the new issue and other underwriters will be supplied by amendment.

Loan Association Adopts Employee Pension Plan

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston has announced the adoption of a pension and life insurance program for its employees on a contributory plan whereby the institution pays one-half the cost.

The pension program supplements the benefits afforded by the government's Social Security program for employees who reach the age of 65. The amount of the pension payments depends on salary, and the age of the individual employee at the time of entering the program.

The life insurance plan also provides that the institution will pay one-half the premiums. A minimum coverage of $1,300 of life insurance per employee is provided. An unusual feature permits a person leaving the employ of the bank to continue to keep his policy in force by paying the full premium.

Tobacco Tax Rise Seen; No 'Gas' Tax Boost

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Members of the House Ways and Means Committee predicted today that moderate increases in the excise taxes on cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco probably would be approved. Tobacco-State members were reported ready to lead a fight against any increases, but one of them conceded they would lose because the committee already has raised the excise on liquor, beer and wines.

Secretary Morgenthau asked Congress last March for increases on tobacco taxes to produce about $236,300,000 as follows:

Cigarettes—Raise present $3.25 a thousand tax to $3.50 on 10-cent brands and to $4.00 on 15-cent brands; revenue, $188,600,000; smoking tobacco—from 18 to 36 cents a pound; revenue $26,800,000. Cigars, graduated increases designed to produce $13,100,000. Cigarette papers and tubes—substitute for the present graduated scale no exemptions and a tax of ½ cent for each 25 papers or tubes; revenue about $7,800,000.

The committee late yesterday refused to accept a Treasury suggestion that the present 1½ cent federal gasoline tax be doubled, but decided tentatively to increase the lubricating oil levy from 4½ to 6 cents a gallon. The Treasury had asked for an increase to 10 cents.

Treasury experts disclosed, meanwhile, that the committee's action in raising the distilled spirits tax yesterday from $4 to $6 a gallon would produce $266,100,000 and that the increase in the beer tax from $6 to $7 a barrel would yield $61,100,000. The original requests of the Treasury on these taxes, based in part on an $8 a barrel beer tax, were estimated to produce $396,800,000.

Airplane Firm Gains Time by Building New Factory Out of Wood

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—The Wright Aeronautical Corp. reported it had gained at least two months on a new airplane engine factory by building it out of wood instead of waiting until steel became available.

The new structure, which required only 45 working days for completion, now is in operation "somewhere in New Jersey," vice-president M. B. Gordon of the Wright company said.

The only substantial use of structural steel, Mr. Gordon said, was above doors and windows. Truss design was simplified and made of yellow pine.

For safety, the wood was treated with fire-resisting chemicals.

Mr. Gordon said one reason the contractor could get the job done so quickly was that both house carpenters and industrial carpenters could be used on the job, while hard-to-get steel workers weren't needed. Neither was it necessary to await shipments of steel.

In addition to the wooden factory, the company reported it had obtained nearly one-third of the millions of square feet of space required under expansion plans by reconditioning idle silk and dye plants, thus saving nearly a year in construction time and much material.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	397,680
1942 volume to date	47,233,813
1941 volume to date	55,871,763

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Unsettled by a steep fall in American Telephone the stock market posted declines over a wide front today.

Losses were moderate in the general run of leaders. Telephone came back a little after an early drop of 4 points or so. Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem Steel and Philip Morris were down a point or more at the worst. Fractional declines were widely distributed in the final hour.

Dealings were approximately 35 1,000 shares.

The weakness of American Telephone was attributed to selling inspired by the announcement after yesterday's close that Western Electric Company, Bell Company manufacturing subsidiary, had reduced its dividend to 25 cents from 50 cents in the March quarter and 75 cents in June last year. Telephone owns practically all of the stock.

Slightly higher in an uneven curb were American Light & Traction, American Gas, Gulf Oil and Cyanamid and Brewster Aero were Cyanamid and Brewtser Aero were losers.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today. Near the final hour small gains and losses dominated the list and trading was quiet.

On the losing end were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, St. Paul 5s, St. Louis-South Western 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, New Haven collateral 6s, Nickel Plate 4s and 5½s, Laclede Gas 5½s and Illinois Central 4s.

Resistant most of the time were Pressed Steel Car 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Erie 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and New Orleans Terminal 4s.

United States Governments were quiet on the stock exchange and on the outside market.

New South Wales 5s and Australia 4½s were among foreign loans improving.

National Retail Grocers Opposed To a Sales Tax

CHICAGO (AP) — A resolution which would have placed the National Association of Retail Grocers on record as favoring a wartime retailers sales tax was tabled by an overwhelming vote at the 45th annual convention of the organization.

Other resolutions which were adopted asked:

1. Government "retrenchment on all expenses which are not necessary to the government";

2. That "more men of successful business experience" be appointed to important key positions in the OPA and other Federal agencies, and

3. That retail grocers, upon showing delivery curtailment of not less than 50 per cent under 1941 mileage, be permitted to acquire retreaded tires for delivery trucks.

The association elected P. M. Brinker of Dallas, Texas, as its president, succeeding H. H. Sack of Oakland, Calif. Mr. Brinker has been vice-president during the past year.

Nominated without opposition and scheduled to be elected were Ray G. Hauntz, Columbus, Ohio, vice-president, and Schuyler Crawford, Wichita, Kan., present treasurer.

Government Pours $30,000,000,000 Into War Effort

WASHINGTON (AP) — In 23 months of its intensive military program, the Government poured more than $30,000,000,000 into armaments, war plants and the armed forces, the War Production Board reported.

Actual outlays since the start of the program in July, 1940, climbed to $30,615,000,000 with the inclusion of May's record-breaking expenditures of $3,853,000,000.

The May figure exceeded by 10 per cent the $3,505,000,000 spent in April, 1942. It was four times as large as the same month last year and 2½ times as great as expenditures in November, the month before Pearl Harbor.

Canadian Security Sales Show Upturn

OTTAWA (CP)—Net sales of securities by Canada to other countries in March amounted to $23,000,000 (Canadian funds), the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Sales of outstanding issues of Canadian bonds in the United States accounted for $22,500,000 of this total.

Purchases from other countries totaled $5,901,971, compared with $3,534,080 in February and $5,434,451 a year ago.

Sales during the first three months of this year totalled $46,596,776, compared with $21,609,769 in the same period of 1941, while purchases amounted to $16,762,788 against $16,537,629.

Duke Power Company

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The State Board of Tax Appeals has granted the Duke Power Company a $10,348,310 reduction in the assessment for 1939 taxes which the Somerset County Tax Board placed on the corporation's intangible personal property.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	*2	45	45	45	
48¾	42¼	Acme Stl (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12½	10	Addressog ⅓e	1	12½	12½	12½	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	31	30¾	30¾	—1⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun 9
6	3½	All'gpf$3Oww	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5½	3⅜	Allen Ind (1)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 9
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	136	136	136	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅓e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	5	64⅞	64½	64½	Jun 5
30½	22	Allis-CM ¼e	14	24⅞	24	24¼	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	6	17¼	17	17¼	Jun 5
1½	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Jun 6
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	50	49½	49½	— ½
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	5	19½	19½	19½	Jun 9
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	9	34½	33	34¼	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 8
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	4	27	26½	26½	
13¼	11⅛	Am Cable & R	14	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
69⅜	56⅜	Am Can (4)	2	68¼	68	68⅛	— ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57	57	57	
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Jun 9
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	86	86	86	
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Jun 9
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	3	16½	16¼	16¼	Jun 9
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Tif	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
39¼	16¼	Am Exp't ½e	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 9
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	13	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	Jun 9
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	6	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1⅓e	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 4
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	
36	33¼	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¼	30½	30	— ½
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	11	3¼	3	3	Jun 9
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	8	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½zk	3	66½	66½	66½	+1
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	6	18	17⅜	18	Jun 9
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	2	18⅞	18½	18½	Jun 9
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
9	6¾	Am Saf R ⅓e	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	37	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅝
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	*1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
41¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17	17	17	Jun 9
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅝
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¼	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	32	119¾	116½	117½	—3
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	5	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	13	46¼	45½	46	+ ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 9
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	12	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	14	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	3	58	57½	57½	Jun 9
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½k	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun 4
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	18	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29	29	29	Jun 8
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	2	109½	109¼	109¼	— ¼
41⅜	23¼	Armour III	6	27⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½zk	1	54	54	54	+ ½
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	2	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 9
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jun 9
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	5⅜	5	5⅛	Jun 9
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¾k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	12	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	4	63¼	63	63	— ¾
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun 9
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
23½	14⅞	Atl Refin .40e	12	16¾	16¾	16⅜	— ⅝
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	4	102	101½	101½	— ½
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ⅓ae	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47	47	47	
70	43	Atlas Pw 1⅓e	2	46	46	46	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 9
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 8
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
6	4½	Barber Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jun 9
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Jun 9
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	4	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
14	9⅞	Ben Ind L .77e	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	49½	49¼	49½	Jun 9
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	21	21	21	— ¾
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	13	52	51¼	51¾	— ¾
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Jun 9
23½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	23½	23	23½	Jun 9
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 5
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jun 9
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	9	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn Al&B (2)	6	29⅜	29	29	— ⅝
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 9
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	9	23	22⅝	22¾	— ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅜
30	25	Bower R B (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	1	8⅛	8	8	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓e	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	6	38	37¾	37¾	+1¾
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8	Jun 9
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	12	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	16	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
7¼	6⅛	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	Jun 5
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun 9
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅝	6¼	Burr Add .30e	7	7½	7½	7½	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20¾	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun 9
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 1
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 9
22¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	12	12	12	Jun 8

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	½	½	½	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ⅓e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 5
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	3	30	30	30	Jun 9
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter St½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	5	70¾	69½	69½	Jun 9
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	34¼	33¾	34	+ ¼
21¼	15	Celanese ⅓e	9	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	2	16½	16½	16½	Jun 3
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 9
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violeta 1e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 9
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	-	2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	21	29¼	29	29	
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun 6
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6¼	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	14	30⅛	30	30⅛	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun 1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E III	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 6

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1½	1½	1½	
13½	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	9	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	Jun 9
17½	12⅛	Chi P Tool 1e	3	13¾	13½	13½	Jun 9
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34	34	34	Jun 9
52	49½	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 4
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 8
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1¾	Childs Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 9
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	44	61	60⅜	60½	— ¼
10⅜	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
3	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun 9
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼e	12	24	23¾	23¾	Jun 8
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	13	35	35	35	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	6	79¼	78¼	78⅜	— ⅞
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60	60	60	— ½
14	11½	Colgate-P ½	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	100½	100½	100½	Jun 9
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	2	14	14	14	— ¼
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14½	14	14½	Jun 8
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	6	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	7	12	11½	11½	— ¾
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	3	35⅞	35½	35½	
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	9	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 9
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	26	26	26	Jun 2
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	7	72	70	72	Jun 9
22⅜	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	29	21¼	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
100	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y26
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	9	26½	25½	25½	—1⅛
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Com'th&South	29	21¼	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
1¼	⅛	Com'th&South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	7	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
23¼	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	13	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
33⅜	17⅜	Conde N .40e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	Jun 3
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 9
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1⅓g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 8
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	15	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	88¼	88¼	88¼	
⅜	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	
9	7	Cons F pf ⅓k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 8
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y28
6⅛	4⅜	Consol Oil ½e	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8¼	6	Cons RR Cu pf	5	6¼	6	6	Jun 9
6	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	28	28	28	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	2	89	89	89	+4⅛
13½	12	Container ⅓e	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	3	100	100	100	
47⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	2	27½	27½	27½	Jun 9
15	11⅛	Edis Br 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 8
1⅜	⅛	El&M In .06e	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅜	20⅝	El Auto ¾ae	3	26½	26¼	26¼	—1
13⅜	10⅞	Elec Boat ⅓e	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
⅛	⅛	El Pow & Lt	1	1	1	1	
32¾	15	El P $6pf.60k	2	21	20½	20½	Jun 9
35¼	17¼	ElP7pf$1.05k	4	22¾	22	22	— ¾
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	2	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ¾
26⅜	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	4	21½	20½	21½	Jun 8
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun 6
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 9
66	40	Eng PS5Spf 5	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jun 8
73	46⅛	EPS5½pf53½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jun 6
¾	⅜	Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	Jun 8
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅞	Erie RR ct	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	3	34	34	34	— ¾
2½	1½	Eureka V Cl	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 8
29¾	20	Ex-Cello1.30e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun 9

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'Gas' Stations May Purchase Scrap Rubber

CHICAGO (AP)—Plans for using the nation's 200,000 gasoline stations for purchasing scrap rubber from the general public were announced by Bernard L. Majewski, chairman of the industry's national marketing committee.

Several hundred oil men discussed the plan in a conference of the District 2 Marketing Committee, of which Mr. Majewski also is chairman.

He said the proposal would be submitted to the War Production Board at Washington, through Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, and declared the industry could be "ready to go" by Monday.

Purchases of scrap rubber would be at the Government price ceiling, figuring out to about one cent a pound, with the object to establish a "national scrap rubber balance sheet," Mr. Majewski said.

The plan was formulated, he explained, as an alternative to the proposal to ration gasoline nationally in order to conserve rubber.

The industry learned, he said, that plans were ready under which Joel Dean, gasoline rationer in the OPA civilian supply section, would direct nationally rationing of about four gallons a week, figured on the basis of 2,880 miles per year per automobile, averaging about 15 miles per gallon or 192 gallons a year per car.

Protests from the industry had temporarily forestalled national rationing, he added.

Mr. Majewski said "no one knows how much scrap rubber there is" and the purchase-from-the-public plan would provide an answer. The industry would pay for all necessary advertising and dispose of any profits in whatever way the Government desired.

Steel Firm Denied The Right to Charge Above Ceiling Prices

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Northwestern Steel & Wire Co. of Sterling, Ill., has been denied the right to charge above-ceiling prices for certain steel products which it makes at a loss.

The Office of Price Administration rejected the company's appeal for higher prices on a number of products on the ground that the company's over-all profits were "extremely satisfactory." The agency acknowledged, however, that on two items at least—certain nail and wire—production costs exceeded revenue.

The company had contended that its most profitable items were civilian items like poultry netting, wire fence and ornamental fencing, but that the war program had brought heavy orders for items returning smaller profits, such as barbed wire, galvanized wire and nails.

In a ruling which seemed to fix a precedent for other firms which might be in the same position, OPA held the company had earned "at least an adequate return on its investment" and was company's profits on net worth not entitled to relief. It said the pared with 14.46 per cent for the were 38.56 per cent in February and 31.27 per cent in March, comyear 1941.

St. Paul Plan to Be Reviewed by Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has agreed to review a decision delaying final approval of a plan of reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company.

A group of institutional investors, including 12 life insurance companies and 150 savings banks owning securities of the carrier valued at $89,000,000, appealed from the seventh federal circuit court.

The railroad petitioned for reorganization in 1935. The Interstate Commerce Commission approved a plan which in turn was approved by the Northern Illinois Federal District Court. The circuit court, however, remanded the case to the commission, saying that while there was evidence to support the plan it could not be finally approved unless the commission made certain findings. Any additional litigation was held to be unnecessary by the group of investors.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which holds secured promissory notes of the carrier totalling $10,780,762, also asked for a review of the lower court's decision. The RFC said that the decision, in so far as it held the commission's findings inadequate, "presents a question of large public importance" which should be reviewed.

Grain Prices Rise On Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Wheat led one of the strongest rallies in weeks in the grain market today with gains of as much as 2 cents a bushel.

House refusal to accept a Senate provision of the Agriculture Department appropriation bill to permit sale of 125,000,000 bushels of Government wheat at prices below parity touched off the buying, but on the upturn the market benefited from support of professional traders who had sold short previously and from other interests. Corn crop complaints from some sections of Iowa, due to too much rain and hail, attracted attention.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 4s 54-44	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 2½s 72-67	101.8	101.8	101.8

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	103⅛	103	103⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	82½	82½	82½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	54½	54½	54½
10 Am & ForP5s 2030	67⅞	67½	67⅞
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅛	102	102
4 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅝	106½	106⅝
15 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¼	107	107
8 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107
28 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅜	100	100
1 Arm 4Del 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
12 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90½	90½	90½
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76¼	75¾	75¾
6 A C Line cit 4s '52	65⅛	65⅛	65
2 A C Line 4½s '64	59¾	59¾	59¾
55 A C Line 5s '45	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
4 B & O '95 st A	26⅜	26	26
4 B & O '95 st C	29½	29⅜	29⅜
2 B & O 2000 st D	26	26	26
11 B & O '96 st F	26⅛	25¾	25¾
22 B & O cv 60 st	19⅜	19¼	19¼
5 B & O 4s '48	56¾	56½	56½
6 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	47⅞	47½	47⅞
1 B & O T C 4s '59	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Bang & Ar cv 5s '51 st	52	52	52
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Beth Stly 3½s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	89½	89½	89½
26 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31⅞	30¾	30¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
18 Can Sou 5s 62	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¼	107	107¼
25 Can Pac 5s 54	91	91	91⅛
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
2 Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
3 Celanese 3s 55	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
4 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 C&O 4½s 93 J	128½	128½	128½
2 C&O 3¼s 96 D	101½	101½	101½
5 C&O rig 3½s 96 E	101	101	101
16 Chi&Alton 3s 49	19⅜	18¾	18¾
4 CB&Q rig 5s 71 A	73¾	73¾	73¾
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	64⅛	64½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	77	77
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63½	63½	63½
6 Chi I&L 6s 66	7⅞	7½	7½
6 Chi I & L 5s 66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
23 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15	14¾	15
57 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2	2⅛
3 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47	46⅞	47
12 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47	46½	46½
9 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47	46¾	46¾
19 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46	46⅛	46⅛
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	33½	33½	33½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28½	28¼	28¼
52 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1½	1½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 Chi&NW 4s 87	27	27	27
9 Chi&NW 4s 87 reg	25	25	25
3 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
17 CRI&P 4s 88	22¾	22½	22¼
10 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	19	19	19
2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	50	50	50
1 CT Ban&SE rfg 5s 52	63	63	63
25 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¾	45½	45¾
9 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68	68	68
1 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61	61	61
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	90	90	90
16 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90	89¼	89¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
4 ComlMack inc 69 ww	27½	27½	27½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 ComwlthEdcv3½s 58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104⅞	104¾	104¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102½	102½	102½
4 Consol'n Coal 4s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
4 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	26¼	26½	26¼
2 Cuba RR 6s 46	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 D & R G W 5s 552Aid	2½	2½	2½
26 Del & Dud rfg 4s 43	53⅜	53	53
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
2 Duq Ed 3s '70	104½	104½	104½
8 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	99½	99½	99½
13 Elec Auto L 2½s 50	100	100	100
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63	63	63
38 Erie 4½s 2015	47	46½	46⅝
10 Erie 4s 95	90¾	90½	90½
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
153 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12⅜	12¼	12½
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74 G	11½	11⅜	11½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 59	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99½	99½	99½
19 Gt Nor 5s 73	92	92	92
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81¾	81¼	81¼
16 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81⅜	81	81
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95¾	95¾	95¾
23 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95½	95½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72¾	72¼	72⅝
11 G Bay & W deb B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
9 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	95	94½	95
1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s b4	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	40¼	39½	39½
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45¼	45¼
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14½	14¼	14½
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	41¾	42
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	47¾	47⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42½	42½
1 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42½	42½	42½
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	50¾	50½	50½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	53½	53½	53½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45	45	45
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40½	40½
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	67	67	67
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s	25	25	25
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¼	55¾	55¾
8 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	½	½	½
5 James P&Clea 4s 59	47⅛	47	47
2 KCP&S & M 4s 36 ct	42½	42½	42½
1 Kan City Sou 5s 50	80	80	80
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80¼	80	80¼
1 Ler & N Y 4s 45	78½	78½	78½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27½	27½	27½
7 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 Lisl rfg 4½s 49	94½	94½	94½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120	120	120
14 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	100⅛	100	100
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92	91¾	91¾
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	87¾	87¾	87¼
2 Louis&N 3½s 2003	81½	81½	81½
12 Manati Sug 4s 57	47⅝	47	47
29 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56	56	56
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
5 MidlandRRNJ 5s 40	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
2 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12⅜	12½	12½
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅜	12½	12½
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	98	98	98
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¼	16½	16½
9 M-K-T 4½s 78	29¾	29½	29½
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	39	39
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	28	28	28
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
41 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	25¾	25¼	25¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	25¾	25¾	25⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
36 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¼	35	35
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¾	36¾	36¾
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅜	102⅜	102¾
12 N Eg R 5s '45	75¾	75	75
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	107	107	107
4 N Orl Term 4s '53	74½	74½	74½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '54	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 NY & Greenwd L 5s '46	79	79	79
35 NYC rfg 5s 20123	49¼	48¾	48¾
79 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
15 NYC cn 4s '98	48¾	48	48
11 NYC 3¾s '46	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
26 NYC cv 3¼s '52	54⅛	53½	53½
1 NYC & HR 3½s '97	70	70	70
16 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
26 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	60	59⅝	59⅝
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63	63	63
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53½	53½	53½
71 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	38¾	38⅜	48½
6 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	59	58⅞	59
83 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¾	36⅞	36⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	32½	32½	32½
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	33	33
26 NYNH&H 4s 56	32¾	32½	32¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¼	5	5
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
20 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¼	104	104¼
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5½	5½	5½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
1 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23½	23½	23½
3 Norf Sou 4s '96	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61½	61	61
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	51½	51	51
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47¼	47¼
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅛	71	71
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅜	41½	41½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	109½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Pac G&E 2¾s 64	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109	109	109
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9 Para Pict 4s 55	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106	106	106
26 Pen Co 4s 63	101¼	100⅞	101¼
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¾	100½	100½
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	121¼	121¼	121
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	88	88
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
9 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	90	90
7 Pen RR 3½s 52	87	87	87
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	66½	66	66⅛
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	58	58	58

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105	105	105
2 Phil Bal & W 4½s '81D	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Phila Co 4½s '61	95	95	95
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
5 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28¾	28½	28½
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	100	100	100
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	85	84½	84½
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90	90	90
5 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
15 Readg 4½s '97 A	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
3 Readg 4½s '97 R	76	76	76
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 Rem Rand 3½s '56	100	100	100
6 Republic Steel 4½s '61	101½	100¾	101½
9 Republic Steel 4½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7	7	7
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
17 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	72	72	72
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	88	88	88
3 StLSF 5s 50B	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	13	11	11
11 St LSF 4½s 78	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
12 St LSF 4s 50 A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
15 St LSW 5s 52	43½	43¼	43¼
2 St LSW rfg 5s 90	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4 Schenley Distill 4s52	102	102	102
23 Seab Al Ln 6s 45	8¾	8⅝	8¾
8 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
23 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7	7	7
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48¾	48¼	48¼
28 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48	47⅝	47⅝
7 So Pac 4½s 69	48¾	48½	48½
35 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¾	62½	62½
21 So Pac cit 4s 49	57	56½	56½
20 So Pac 3¾s 46	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
33 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50½	50	50¼
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83½	82½	83½
15 South Ry 6⅛s 56	87⅞	87⅝	87¾
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	84	83⅞	83⅞
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	89¾	89¾	89¾
40 South Ry gen 4s 56	63¾	63¼	63¼
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	83	82	83
4 Std Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
6 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108½	108½	108½
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	104½	104⅜	104⅜
13 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	104½	104½
1 Un El MO 3¾s 71	109	109	109
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	96	96	96
3 Utah L&Tr5s 44	96½	96½	96½
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
5 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¼	24¼	24¼
30 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
10 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 West Shore 4s 2361	42	41¾	41¾
7 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97½	97½	97½
2 Westn Md 4s 52	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
6 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27	26⅜	26⅜
9 Western Un 5s 51	83⅜	83½	83½
3 Western Un 5s 60	80	79¾	79¾
3 Western Un 4½s 50	82½	82½	82½
8 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101½	101½	101½
16 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	92¾	92¾
6 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

18 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74½	74⅛	74½
2 Argentine 4½s 48	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Argentine 4½s 71	79¾	79¾	79¾
8 Australia 5s 55	69	68	68
5 Australia 5s 57	69¼	68	68
11 Australia 4½s 56	65	64	64
9 Brazil 8s 41	33¼	33¼	33¼
15 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30¼	30⅛	30¼
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30¼	30¼	30¼
12 Brazil C Ry 4½ 57	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
2 Buen A 4½s 57	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Buen A 4¾s 76	67	67	67
1 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Canada 3¼s 61	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Canada 3s 67	95	95	95
3 Cauchi 2½s 45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Chile Mt&Bk6½s57asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16⅞	16½	16⅞
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	48	48	48
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	48	48	48
1 Colomb 8s 70	37¼	37¼	37¼
18 Copenhag 5s 52	31¾	31	31¾
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	18	18	18
2 Denmark 6s 42	47	47	47
1 Dom Rep 5½s 58	72	72	72
1 Norway 4¼s 65	55½	55½	55½
7 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Peru 7s 59	14	14	14
5 Peru find 6s 1961	14	14	14
1 Queensld 6s 47	73	73	73
8 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Sao Paul City 8s 52	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64¾	64¾	64¾
12 Urug aj 3½s 4½s 79	57½	57½	57½
5 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	59½	59½	59½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,324,000; previous day, 5,620,800; week ago, 6,781,300; yea rago, 6,289,800; two years ago, 6,336,300; Jan. 1 to date, 1,022,601,400; yea rago, 995,235,975; two years ago, 782,-831,350.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Armour & Co (Ill)—$6 conv pr pf	$1.50	.. July	1	June 15
Booth Fish Corp $6 cum 2d pf	$1.50	.. July	20	July 10
Norw T&R pf	$1.31¼	.. July	1	June 19
Universal Pic 1st pf	$1.75	.. July	1	June 20
US Leath pr pf	$7.75	.. July	1	June 19

Extra

Col Bak $1 pfc pf	25c	.. July	1	June 15
Grev&Bruce Tr&Sav Co (Ow'n S'nd.Ont)	12½c	.. June	20	June 10
Mead Johnson	50c	.. July	1	June 15
Sheep Crek G M. Ltd	1c	.. July	15	June 30

Irregular

Amer Screw Co	50c	.. July	1	June 19
Four Whl Dr Au Co	60c	.. June	16	June 6

Regular

Ampco Metal, Inc., 6 % pf	30c	S June	1	May 15
Ark P&LCo. $7 pf	$1.75	Q Jul	1	June 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 15
Automobile Insur. Co. (Hartford)	25c	Q July	1	June 6
Birmingham Elec Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 16
Brandtjen & Kluge, Inc	25c	Q July	1	June 23
Bruce(EL) 7% pf	$1.75	Q June	30	June 17
Capital Bank & Tr Co. (Hartford, Conn.)	20c	S June	294	June 8
Cent N Y Pow. pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 10
Columbia Bak Co	25c	.. July	1	June 15
Conn Fire Ins Co. (Hartford, Conn)	$5	Q July	1	.....
Continental Assur Co (Chicago, Ill)	50c	Q June	30	June 15
Davenpt Bk & Tr Co (Iowa)	$5	S June	30	June 15
Formica Insul	50c	.. July	1	June 15
Grant(WT)Co (Del)	35c	Q July	1	June 15
Do 5% pf	25c	Q July	1	June 17
Interlake S S	25c	.. July	1	June 13
Invest Co Am	25c	.. July	1	June 15
Kendall Co	25c	.. June	11	June 8
Keystone P S Co $2.80 pf	70c	Q July	1	June 15
Kirsch Co $1.50 pf	37½c	Q June	26	June 15
Do B	25c	.. June	26	June 15
Do A conv	25c	.. June	26	June 15
Mead Johnson	75c	Q July	1	June 15
Do

Local Classified

(Continued)

SUMMER RENTALS

CONCORD, MASS.
Owner of colonial house on bus line will rent furnished rooms to responsible persons for summer and fall season; kitchen privileges, etc.; ideal quiet countryside. Box B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPE COD, MASS.—For July, completely equipped summer home on water front; ocean bathing; 3 double bedrooms, 2 baths; garage with maid's room and shower. Box F-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.—For Rent; Four furnished rooms, improvements. Head of large lake. Write for particulars. Box A-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD opportunity with salary for several men experienced in selling wool and reworked wools to woolen mills in U. S. to represent house in business over 50 years; state experience, also territory best acquainted; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BEAUTY SALON offers steady position for excellent operator; hours 9-6. 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan Sq. Blu. 1520, Mass.

HAPPY country home, mother and 7-year-old daughter; cook, keep house; salary. RUNBECK, Sharon, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, middle aged, experienced, desires position; summer hotel, club, camp. Write Box R-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG lady with training in diction and voice control will devote several hours a day reading to those desirous of such service. Tel. Baldwin, N. Y., 4334, between 5-8 evenings.

POSITION as housekeeper or companion, experienced; go anywhere. 334 Vassar Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa. Phone Swarthmore 199.

NURSE companion (Christian Scientist), experienced, wishes position. Tel. GR. 7-8402. Write Box R-19, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE-governess (Christian Scientist), English, French, Music, lady's companion, needlework, light housework. Imbert, 56 East 56th St., N. Y. C. WI. 2-8973.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY—College trained; experienced meeting public; professional or commercial work. Responsibility and advancement desired. Write Box K-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY—Recent college grad. (journalism) wishes start on newspaper, hoping for ultimate reporting. J. L. M., 37 Burnham St., Belmont, Mass.

WELL-TRAVELED, educated lady desires position as companion; go anywhere. Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED LADY desires position as Companion-Housekeeper; driver's license, unencumbered, good refs. Call Ken. 8897, or write Box F-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, brica-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 PLYMOUTH coupe; radio; heater; small mileage; good tires; small gasoline consumption; $450 or offer. Tel. Melrose 3216 (Mass.).

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars, Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

CORSETIERES

SUMMER GIRDLES
Gossard's "Frost Voiles"
Cool and trim for summer comfort
4.50 to 10.00
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
218 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS,
12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600, 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston
Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing, Reasonable Prices.

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4153

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE. Little Bldg., Boston Hub. 3564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

WANTED

WANTED—Good home for lovable German Shepherd dog, male, 18 months old. Roger Smith, 51 Harbor View Ave., Winthrop, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3619.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

SCHOPPY'S
Graduation Gifts
WM. SCHOPPY, Jeweler
1440 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY *(Continued)*

Your Furs and Winter Garments
Should Be Kept in
Our Modern Air Filtered
COLD STORAGE VAULT
ELDREDGE STORAGE
Since 1886

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greeting Cards
For June Events
Graduations, Weddings and Father's Day on June 21st.
Post's
Central Ave. at Harrison St.

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality
from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7578

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ELIZABETH

today we swim . . . to keep in trim!
Visit the Sun-Surf
Shop — 2nd Floor
Jantzen and other good makes of women's swim suits.
R. J. Goerke Co.

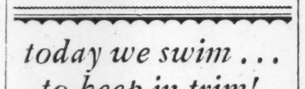
ENGLEWOOD

RUG CLEANING
CHAKMAKIAN & CO.
ENGlewood 3-7631.

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

IRVINGTON



Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave.
Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

CENTRAL
JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
Tel. Journal Square 2-0924—2-1899

De Kimpe's Floral Shop
Selected plants and flowers for all occasions.
285 Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY CITY *(Continued)*

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S
LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POPULAR FRUIT & VEGETABLE MARKET
Foreign and Domestic
Daily Consignments of Vegetables
168 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-1720

Honor a great American, your Dad, Father's Day, June 21st.
SIRLYN COLE, Inc.
HABERDASHERS
Father's Day Headquarters
163 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4062

LOUIS CRACCO
For Better Juvenile Footwear
170 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-2143

MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-1730

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280. 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

THE
OLD ROAD
COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

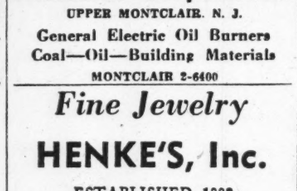
Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Crossword Quiz Answers



10

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50
235 Main Street

Father's Day Specials
Shirts, Ties and Socks
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Corner Day Street

Don't Wait Any Longer
Order D. & H. Quality Anthracite
Highland Coal & Oil Co., Inc.
456 So. Jefferson St. Orange 3-0119

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Demonstration and special prices on S. & W. Canned Foods.
Imported Swiss Gruyere Cheese..45c box
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

PATERSON

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
PASSAIC—HACKENSACK

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

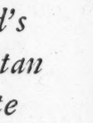
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street



M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD *(Continued)*

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD V RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

RIDGEWOOD-MIDLAND PARK WASHING CO.
Complete Laundry Service
Dry Cleaning Rug Shampooing
Curtains Blankets
Call Ri. 6-1814 East Ridgewood Ave.

SUMMIT

The Famous
EVERA PERMANENT
—the Permanent most like Nature's—is available right here in Summit at the
FERNWOOD
116 Summit Avenue
The Evera gives a chic, lustrous wave — but more important — it achieves the same effect as a natural curl.
PHONE SUMMIT 6-6399

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

RUG CLEANING
and
EXPERT REPAIRING
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4023

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Sheer Summer Frocks Returned as Dainty as When Purchased
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON *(Continued)*

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND Mgr.

UNION CITY

Dial UNion 3-9648 Optical Repairs
ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry
119 48th Street Union City, N. J.

Father's Day, Sunday, June 21st
'REMEMBER DAD' with a gift from our complete selection of needs for him, on this occasion.
BOB SHORT *'Furnishings for Men'*
3904 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Dial: UNion 7-1545 Near 39th Street

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans
at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

FRIEDEL HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
103A SOUTH AVE. TEL. WE. 2-2192

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Corby's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

JUNE BRIDE GIFTS
Lovely and Unusual—For Her
SHOWER and WEDDING
JEANNETTE'S GIFT SHOP
262 East Broad Street

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
634 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN PA.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN *(Continued)*

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

METHEROLD & METZGER Shoes
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Complete Line
of
Bathing Apparel

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

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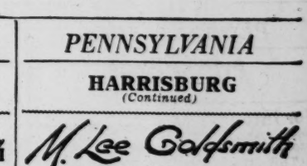

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Calculus — *Kal'-ku-lus* (*a* short, first *u* as in *u*nite, second clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

A direct Latin word that has served English for the past 300 years or so, both in its literal and in its applied ancient meaning—"small stone" in the one case, and "counter" in the other. The latter signification, taken over by mathematicians, has to do with counting in a very high and abstruse realm. In rhetorical use, it can refer to whatever idea of mathematical nature or resemblance a writer may desire.

Concord — *Kon'-kord* (first *o* short, second as in orb). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced *kong-*. To bring out the pronunciation preferred by both Webster's and the Oxford Dictionary—a distinct and true sound of *n* in the first syllable—utterance should be deliberate and somewhat, though not exaggeratedly, slow. When written with capital *C*, as the name of a Massachusetts town, the word wants the sound of *ng* for *n* and calls for abrupt articulation of the second syllable with the first—*kong'-kerd*.

"Unity of heart"; and so, "agreement." Has been used as verb as well as noun, but rather uncommonly of late. Back to Chaucer and before.

Concur — *Kon-kur'* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* as in urn).

Things concur that "run along together," and that accordingly "combine in action." The verb takes on the latter meaning in the sixteenth century and continues to hold it.

Dilemma — *Di-lem'-a* (*i* and *e* short, *a* obscured as in sof*a*). By Webster's second choice, the *i* may be pronounced long.

An actual Greek word, contrived by rhetoricians of a late period. It creeps into late Latin, too, where it signifies "a choice of one of two difficulties." As generally used by writers, an adversary in dispute is implied, who is represented as caught between two distressing situations. The concept of the "two horns" of a dilemma has been standard in English discourse from the sixteenth century.

Precedence — *Pre-sed'-ens* (first *e* quick-long as in event, second long, third clipped-short as in silent).

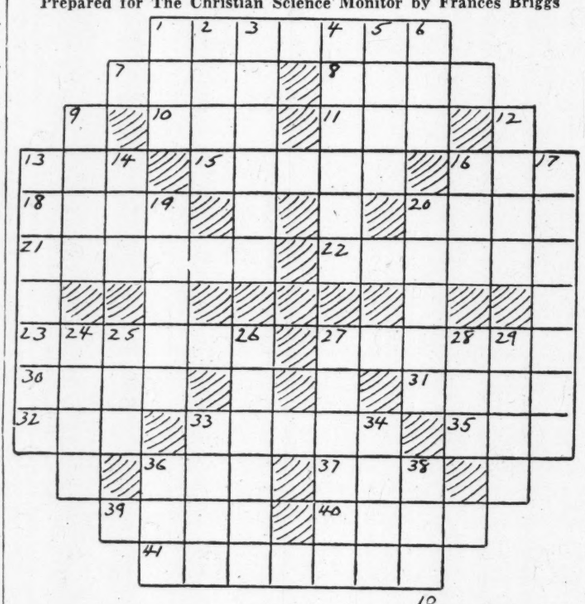
Means somewhat the same as "priority," though referring more often to persons than to things. It usually has to do with one person's right to go ahead of another. Current in the vocabulary of the seventeenth century. By figurative use, one idea may be spoken of as taking precedence over another.

Sublimity — *Sub-lim'-i-ti* (*u* clipped-short as in circus, first and t[illegible]'s short, second clipped-short as in charity).

Founded on the Latin adjective *sublimis*, "exalted," the word is associated with the loftiest ideas. It possesses a certain poetic force acquired from essayists and rhetoricians, and perhaps largely from the Greek critic known as Longinus, who wrote the treatise bearing the English title, "On the Sublime."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What President of U. S. had so-called Kitchen Cabinet?
7—What is singular of "Homines"?
8—A sapling is a young what?
10—Also.
11—What Mother Goose creature fed on malt?
13—What is baglike part of a plant?
15—What is a wooden club used by golfers?
16—Cry of a cat.
18—What is a horse of a breed noted for its graceful build and speed?
20—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
21—A speculum is what?
22—What character in Cowper's poem has adventures on runaway steed?
23—What is color of Bobby Shafto's hair in the nursery rhyme?
27—What is a river of Canada flowing to Hudson Bay?
30—What is a month of Jewish year?
31—What is a passage out of a place?
32—Acted.
33—What is an appliance for protecting a lamp or diffusing its light?
35—Being.
36—Tallow is what?
37—Female sheep.
39—What animal lives almost entirely underground?
40—What is the one-hundredth part of unit in various monetary systems?
41—The "B" in G. B. Shaw stands for what?

Down

1—Smallest particle is called what?
2—Who was the herdsman who became a prophet?
3—Who was author of "The Pathfinder"?
4—How would you describe Hercules?
5—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
6—To gain as clear profit.
9—What is a seaport city of Italy?
12—What is a prefix meaning "about"?
13—What is an Arctic dog of a basic breed originating in western Siberia?
14—Vehicle.
16—Chart.
17—Who is American envoy to Great Britain (poss.)?
19—What is a European flatfish allied to the turbot?
20—What do you call one held as a chattel?
24—What was Charles Lamb's pseudonym?
25—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
26—What was first name of Besant, English novelist?
27—What is an ancient musical instrument mentioned in Bible?
28—What is a river of England?
29—What is an enclosed sheet of ice for skating?
33—What is a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane?
34—What is a kind of widemouthed pitcher?
36—What is a little pocket in men's trousers near the waistband?
38—Conclusion.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And they rose up early in the morning, and gat them up into the top of the mountain, saying, Lo, we be here, and will go up unto the place which the LORD *hath promised.*—NUM. 14:40

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Patent Leather Is So Much More Shiny Than Ordinary Leather?

Patent leather differs from other leather in its finish. Its high gloss results from covering the surface of the leather with successive coats of varnish, each coat being carefully dried before the next is applied.

The term patent leather is sometimes loosely applied to any leather with a varnish finish, but strict trade usage limits it principally to shoe leather, while the terms enameled and japanned are used to designate fancy and upholstery leathers produced by the same or very similar processes.

Pelts of animals, which constitute the raw material from which leather is made, are divided into three classifications, according to size: hides, kips, and skins. Hides are pelts from large animals, like the steer, cow, horse, etc. Kips come from small-sized animals of the above species. Skins come from small animals, such as calves, sheep, goats, etc.

The bulk of patent leather for shoes is made from cattle hides, known as "patent sides," or kips, although horsehides and colt skins, known as "patent colt," also may be used.

The exact method of making patent leather differs in detail among different manufacturers. In one method, the leather to be given a "patent" finish is first chrome tanned, dried, fat-liquored (treated with an emulsion of neatsfoot oil and sulphuric acid) and dyed black. The leather is thoroughly degreased, for any free oil present would cause the varnish to slip over the leather and make finishing impossible.

Next, successive coats of black varnish are applied, the first coats being dried and rubbed down so as to work the varnish thoroughly into the fiber of the leather and to furnish a smooth base for the last coat. The last coat is applied with a brush and allowed to dry in direct sunlight. In other processes for making patent leather, the last coat of varnish is baked on.

A new type of finish has been developed which contains nitrocellulose. This process, when properly used, gives results which compare favorably with the older and lengthier processes.—W. P. Keasbey.

Now for Roller Skates!

War stopped the production of automobiles. Just to show how simple it would be to get around on two wheels instead of four, Leon Henderson had himself photographed riding a bicycle, "hands off," along a Washington boulevard.

With bicycles for adults now frozen by WPB, will Mr. Henderson come to the rescue again and pose for pictures as he hurries along on roller skates?—Detroit Free Press.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Don't snap at me!—I didn't knit them!"

Brevities

Kansas City Star: It is suggested that members of Congress could ride the streetcars. And a mighty fine way it would be to get close to the voters.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: That new cloth of peanut protein will doubtless be used for army uniforms. It would be just the thing for kernels.

Three Guesses

Take an animal that moos,
Change one letter (two you use),
Spell a bird, then change again
And put the creature in a pen.

(Answer Appears Below)

Answer: Cow, owl, sow.

Broken Milk Bottle

The writer noticed two little girls looking rather crestfallen at the shattered milk bottle strewn over the driveway. Another occupant of the house on his way to get his car out of the garage had stopped to talk with them. Amazingly enough the children soon started to smile and they scampered on their errand as if nothing had happened.

Interested in the triumphant result of the interview the writer questioned the man as to what happened. It seems that when he first viewed the broken glass he asked the youngsters: "Why couldn't you have dropped the bottle where the glass wouldn't be likely to puncture my already smooth tires?"

Their expressions revealed much concern but no answer came forth.

"I think I understand," said he, "you've broken the bottle and you don't know how you're going to buy a bottle of milk. Well, I do," and he reached into his pocket and gave them five cents to pay for the bottle.

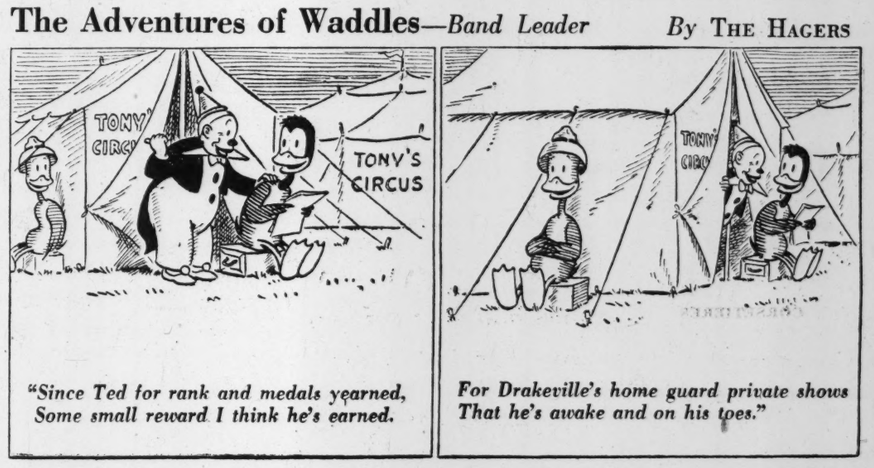
The incident may be trivial but the lesson in restraint and forgiveness is worth repeating.

Untapped Brazil

Brazil is the world's greatest untapped source of fats and oils, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

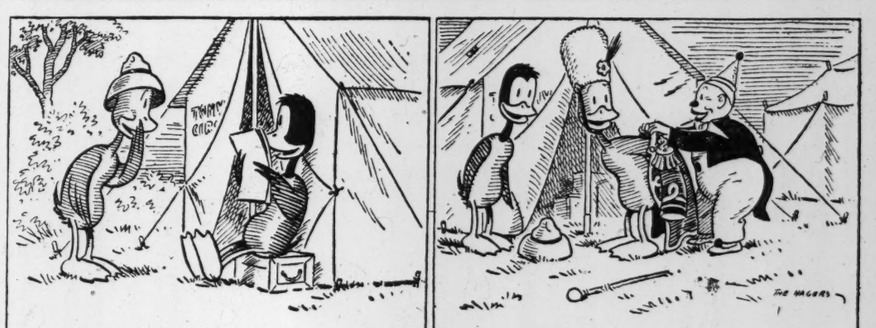
The Adventures of Waddles—*Band Leader*

By THE HAGERS



"Since Ted for rank and medals yearned,
Some small reward I think he's earned.

For Drakeville's home guard private shows
That he's awake and on his toes."



Then Tony went inside his tent.
Ted waited in bewilderment.

"In this," said Tony, "you'll look grand
As leader of the circus band."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Clean-Up Squad*

By LE PELLEY

COME ON! POPPY AND I ARE GOING TO A MOVIE...
I CAN'T GO UNTIL I CLEAN UP THE YARD —
HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE ?
THAT'S WHAT I'VE BEEN SITTING HERE TRYING TO FIGURE OUT !
I WAS THINKING.. MAYBE I COULD DO JUST THE FRONT YARD
COULDN'T YOU JUST DO THE WORST PARTS
MAYBE I COULD GET OUT OF RAKING THE GRASS —
COME ON... LET'S GO! THE YARD'S ALL CLEANED UP!
POPPY! HOW DID YOU DO IT SO FAST?
I'VE BEEN WORKING ON IT FOR HOUR !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Job for Me*

By RODGERS

It was easy to spot the soldiers who received mail this A.M.
And just as easy to guess those who didn't.
"Oh-oh!" I said to myself as I noticed a chap who looked particulary blue - "There's a job for me!"
So over I went to see if I couldn't cheer him up a bit.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Never Again

"Never again," they used to say. Parents said it. Teachers said it. Politicians said it. Young Americans said it, too.

"Never again."

What they meant was that never again would American boys march off to war. Never again would brave American women be called to missions of mercy on battle fronts.

Today, as thousands of young men and women are graduated from American universities, people are saying "never again" once more. Yet the audience listening to the baccalaureate address of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, numbered many who already had been assigned their places in America's war effort. Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale, addressed an audience starred with military uniforms.

Still Americans are saying "Never again."

How can this be?

Words do not always mean the same thing.

The never-agains of yesterday meant that no matter what happened elsewhere in this small world, Americans would never again play the part that they played in World War One. Only if their homeland were attacked would they fight.

Never again would they presume to say which side was right in an armed conflict. By refusing to pass judgment, they hoped to avoid responsibility for the outcome of any war. Never again, they said, would anyone convince them that America had a stake in a European war.

They had not heard Mr. Hitler's arguments then. Nor the boasts of Yamamoto. They thought the rest of the world would stay on its own side of the fence.

The never-agains of yesterday were well-meant. But they have given way to resolutions based on fuller experience.

The never agains of today mean that never again will young men and women of one of the world's most powerful nations be miseducated into the belief that their country can stand aloof from the society of nations and yet fulfill the moral demand upon it as well as serve its own best self-interest.

Never again will young American men and women be asked to risk their lives and homes to obtain a victory for politicians to waste on partisan squabbles and provincial prejudices. Never again will those too lazy to learn, or too blinded by hate and suspicion of America's best friends, be permitted to defeat the cause which young American men and women are now called upon to fight for.

This is a promise with meaning in it.

"Never again" can mean everything good it was supposed to mean last time—that no more young men should be sacrificed to the evil that is war—provided it means that America has learned never again to abdicate the privilege and responsibility of helping to shape the world in which it must live. That can be a world governed by law, or a world ruled by war. The difference may lie with America.

The American college graduate, and the American recruited from the factory, the farm, the office, have a right to the Nation's promise that the victory which American youth is now being called on to redeem will never again be disowned.

Sights and Sounds of June

"The eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing." Thus the Preacher, and a warning it is to those who go looking and listening into a bright June day. For if the eye could be satiated or the ear jaded with too much music, it would be June's doing. But one will come home from the fields or the woods still wanting more, or else wanting the meaning of it all.

Not far from the great oak the rhododendrons bloom in a gargantuan bouquet, and overhead a robin taunts the affable sky with a pretty wit that will soon earn him its thunders. A breeze in the maple moves them to a music made both of shadowy sound and tinkling light as the leaves play with the sunshine. The ear catches a plashy sound from the bird bath; the eye follows the swift, sure line that wings mark on the golden air.

If the ear could be filled or the sight satisfied it would be in June, when, as evening mutes with quiet shadows the music that was meant for seeing, there comes

> A noise like of a hidden brook
> In the leafy month of June,
> That to the sleeping woods all night
> Singeth a quiet tune.

British-American Pooling

London and Washington take this war seriously. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are so intent on winning it that they are putting meaning into the name "United Nations." Witness the measures just announced for integrating British and American production, food, and weapons.

The simple meaning is that production will be so co-ordinated as to make the most of joint resources. Each will specialize on what it can do best, thus saving duplicating or conflicting efforts. But overspecialization and a consequent extra burden on shipping will be avoided. For instance both are doing well in the production of tanks and both will keep on, each supplying the United Nations fronts most accessible.

One inevitable question from some Americans will be, What can Britain furnish? So far Britain has had a larger war production than the United States and has contributed more in supplies and shipping to the United Nations. American forces in many parts of the world will continue to be dependent primarily on Britain even for food and spare parts of their equipment. Increasing standardization of equipment will save shipping.

Even a little consideration makes plain the advantages of co-ordinated production in the common war effort. This co-operation may indeed prove so helpful that continuing much of it may be recognized as essential in winning the peace.

Rubber for Resiliency

To know how much rubber there is in the United States would help toward rationing it. One step better would be to have the rubber actually collected and under the control of the Government so that it might assuredly be conserved, reprocessed, and distributed as needed.

If President Roosevelt's announced rubber salvage drive, soon to be held, accomplishes this purpose, it will have helped win the war. To achieve its end, the campaign must surmount several obstacles which thus far have confused the situation and possibly contributed to some waste of the vital resource it is now proposed to save.

The first of these obstacles is a great tangle of red tape. The Office of Price Administration must first know its own mind before it can expect the public to know how to co-operate with it. A second obstacle has been partly removed by the statement of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, that the Government's Rubber Reserve Company will pay $25 a ton for carload lots of scrap rubber anywhere in the United States. This should assure handling of the salvaged rubber by junk dealers after it has been collected.

Whether the drive may indicate that the supply of reclaimable rubber in America is great or small, it is clear that the needs for it in military equipment and to provide transportation for defense workers will absorb every bit that can be gathered. The objections made in the West to gasoline rationing for the purpose of conserving rubber are understandable when a surplus of gasoline exists there, but the President's warning nevertheless is pointed and sound: If motorcar owners do not voluntarily restrict their non-essential driving, the Government will have to cut it down for them in order to assure that tires shall be available for the essential transportation of defense workers and supplies.

Faced with this situation, America's response to the salvage drive should be twofold. It should include redoubled care in the use of cars that have tires. And the campaign should result in the collection of every pound of waste rubber that is lying around.

The rubber that is saved will give resiliency to the United States and to the United Nations under the impact of war.

America's children are finishing the high school year this month, but in Occupied Europe, youngsters left high school in 1940 and did not go back. The labor camps have them, from the Dnieper to the sea. One Allied peace aim might well be: Send Europe's youth back to school.

Taking time off from the war, we learn of a beautiful crop of Georgia peaches this year—and not from a soldier boy's letter, either.

Our Readers Say—

"German Classification Urged"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"German Classification Urged" is the headline to a noteworthy article in The Christian Science Monitor.

A classification of German aliens ought to have taken place simultaneously with the enemy alien registration last February. Not all enemy aliens are dangerous ones. I am sure many are even better Americans than some natives.

Thousands of German refugees came to this country after Hitler gained power in Germany. They fled from racial and political persecution. They came to make America their new home and to become citizens.

Many of our German refugees know how the Nazis planned their blackouts. They have a certain amount of experience which I think would be helpful as Air Raid Wardens. Many have mechanical ability, they have machine-shop experience and they have an abundant will to do their part in our all-out effort. They, too, are buying shares in America—War Bonds.

A "friendly alien" classification is urgently needed. It would mean many hundreds of pairs of able hands more on the wheel of our war industry. And it would hasten the Americanization of these new citizens.

ERNEST P. LEHMAN

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Propagandizing for Good?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am the wife of a cattle rancher located in an isolated district in northern Nevada. We eat at the table with our ranch help. Our hay crews, especially, represent transient labor from all parts of the country, a great percentage of whom seldom, if at all, read newspapers and rarely listen to radios. This does not mean they are illiterate but rather apathetic. Their thinking is largely influenced by propagandists. They are easily swayed by suggestions that they are unjustly treated.

I have felt that if we are not to have an internal outbreak when the readjustment period arrives, this class of citizen, as well as some others, must in some way be reached and influenced by facts. I have noticed particularly their attitude toward employers. The general belief is that the employer has all the best of it: money, power, influence. Yet if they would think for themselves they should see that one is helpless without the other.

Why cannot we have a "propaganda for good" movement, and employ agents who can meet our different classes on their own plane, and influence them to see that there is real power in unity (unity between employer and employee, between the people and their leaders in Government) that we are, and must be, one family working together with one interest—the interest of all?

Charleston, Nev. (MRS.) J. M. P.

Civilians Drinking Less?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the Fort Worth Press I clipped the following item:

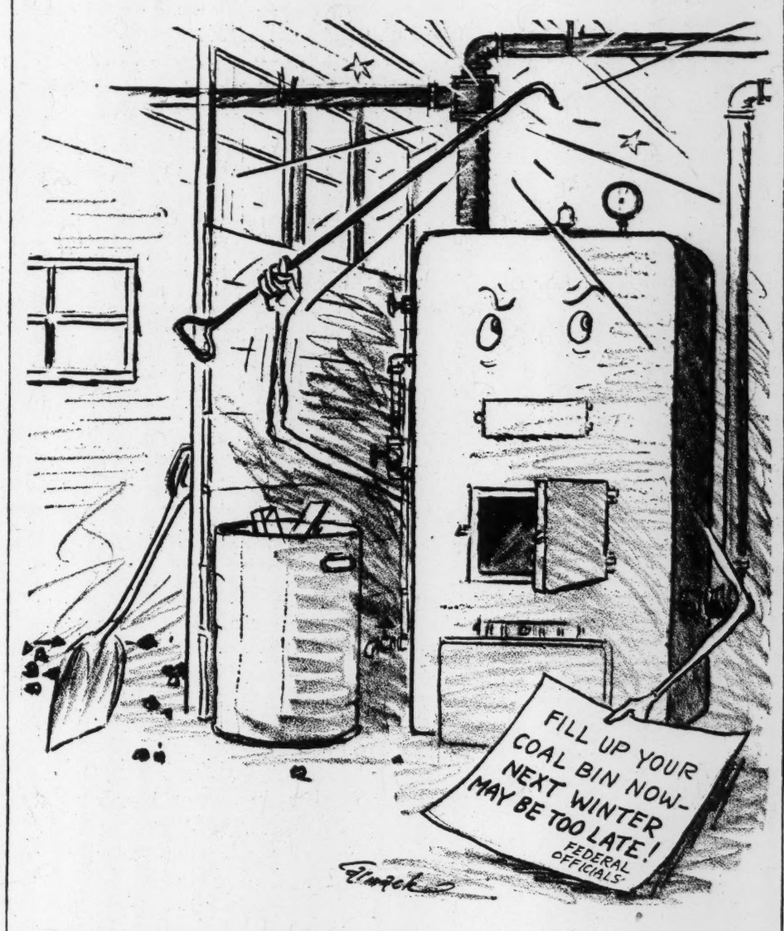
> So you thought drinking people just got drunker in wartime? The figures show they actually are drinking less.
>
> Bar receipts for an annual golf tournament held in Fort Worth this week were only 40 per cent of 1941. And 20 per cent more men took part.

(It appeared in Jack Gordon's column, and I think is especially significant.)

Fort Worth, Texas LOUIS ROSE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Look Who's Rapping the Steam Pipes Now!



"How to Bomb Berlin on a Bicycle"

"We must explain it to you, dear. You're quite wrong. Why, everybody knows we finally cured the depression by persuading people to have confidence enough to buy things again."

I kept saying, "Yes, but . . ." and dwindling off into statistics which they didn't want to hear.

"It's all very complicated," they said. "I don't pretend to understand it. But I do know that we're trying to protect our way of life. That's what the war is about, really."

So I said, "Yes, but . . ." and in a few minutes we talked about Saroyan or the weather or food.

* * *

England has been all through it, through the grim, exasperated phase into the firm but tolerant attitude. Someone has sent me a little book published by the British Ministry of Information, called "The Little Less, and How Much It Is." It tells the story with a light touch, and caricatures. It tells about 11,000 tons of margarine lurking in wasteful soap dishes; one chapter is headed, "How to Bomb Berlin on a Bicycle," and another, "How to Grow Ships in the Garden." It tells about cargoes sunk in the bottom of teacups, and says that if everyone over 14 saved a yard of string a week, there'd be enough hemp to make 200,000 hundred-foot lengths of urgently needed fire-hose.

But, however we tell the story in the United States, the fact must ultimately be realized. *We must consume less of everything*, and we must begin this minute. Even if there were plenty of manufacturing facilities, which there aren't, we would still have to deny ourselves our civilian whims. For one of the fronts on which this war is raging is along the battle line of transportation.

And the battle of transportation is being fought in your garage, and your kitchen, and your clothes closet.

Every one of us, whether we know it or not, is fighting the battle of the Atlantic. All hands on deck! And not a minute to lose. Every one of us is in the merchant marine now. We ourselves are responsible for those ships that are perilously threading along our coasts in one of the most crucial battles of the war.

Those ships are very much our business. By our buying, we choose the cargoes for which men risk their lives. We consumers decide whether these ships and the equally valuable freight cars that relieve them, shall be loaded with essential materials of warfare, or the frivolous, irresponsible merchandise which unwittingly postpones the day of victory.

By what we use on dry land, we determine what kind of protection convoys shall have, and how fast supplies and equipment can be sent to our men on the seven oceans of this war. If factories are making trifles for us, there cannot be total war effort along our battle fronts. It is as simple as that.

Our waking up now, our being decisive now, will decide how long this war shall last. The little less, and how much it matters in weeks to come, and lives to come.

* * *

It is easy to risk your life for a glorious cause; it is not so easy to deny yourself small habitual luxury. Almost anyone can rise heroically to an occasion; but this is a battle of minutes, and each minute must be an occasion for victory over apathy and complacency and ease.

There are hundreds of thousands who are sacrificing. Tall, hard youngsters in uniforms, and never a grumble out of them. Elderly women doing volunteer jobs they've never done before. Cheerful, ordinary people . . . not saying much. Just doing more, and doing with less.

We don't have to understand the economics of it if we don't want to. But we must understand the necessity. And we can decide ourselves whether we wish to face it cheerfully now . . . or grimly later.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Bookshelf

On the Lone Prairee

That gigantic oval, stretching from the Big Bend of the Rio Grande to the Canadian border, from the breaks of the Mississippi to the Rockies, covered with a great variety of grasses, the two important types being bluestem and buffalo grass, constitutes a very special region of America, special in topography, climate and history.

It was the principal range of millions of buffalo, the home of the last and most desperate of the red warriors, the highway for the epic march of cattle into the north; it developed its own romance and its own chivalry, its feudal baronies (larger, many of them, than European kingdoms), complete with coats of arms, retainers, and fiercely faithful loyalties. It had its wars, foreign and civil, the beginnings of its own language, its code of honor, its troubadours and its crude epics.

Its story has been well-told before; but a personal understanding, born of experience, plus much new information on certain economic phases, justifies Edward Everett Dale's COW COUNTRY (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $2.75).

The story of the cow country begins just after the Civil War, when the mesquite thickets of lower Texas, overflowing with wild longhorns, began to send their mile-long herds serpentining toward the end of steel in Kansas, whence they clanked their way to the beef-hungry North and East. It was a new way of life, and it was a peculiarly American genius and adaptability which responded to it. The great trail drives were a series of experiments; the evolution of the high-horned saddle, the Stetson hat, the chuckwagon, chaps, and *reata* was a necessity and a triumph; and the tall tale and the lonely wail of the homesick cowboy were its aesthetic accompaniments. It created a tremendous industry, tremendous even in these days of barbed wire and windmills, and it added a dash of derringdo to what might have been a stodgy peasantry.

The great days of the trail drives north came in the 'seventies and the middle 'eighties, when the stocking of the high northern plains was accomplished. By 1885 inflation had brought about overstocking and overgrazing; and the terrific winter of 1886-1887 destroyed untold numbers of cattle, bringing financial ruin to many bona fide cattlemen, not to mention foreign investors, chiefly British and Scottish, who had poured millions of pounds into the long-horned bonanza. Since that time cattle raising has become a soberer but more substantial business.

Dale, Texas-born, in early years a cowboy on the short grass of southwestern Oklahoma, later a Harvard Ph. D., professor of history and author of many books, is admirably fitted to tell this thrilling story succinctly, with enthusiasm but with restraint. His original contributions include chapters on the British and Scottish ranchmen, on the transition of the cow country into agricultural communities, on the "Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association," which, without benefit of law, ruled an empire of grass equitably and efficiently, and an especially fine consideration of the contribution which the range country has made to the American economic and social fabric.

Dr. Dale writes genially, and with charm; his evaluations of cowboy characteristics, especially of cowboy humor, are delightful.

K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Official Truth-Telling

The United States Government has won a great victory in holding the confidence of the people by its reports of military victories and defeats. It may have leaned over backward in its caution, but at least the American people believe their own Government when it issues a war communiqué. Joseph C. Harsch, representing The Christian Science Monitor in Germany, says that the German people, at the outset of the war, were more inclined to believe the British war reports than those of their own government. But when the glowing reports of the campaign in Norway were proved to be without foundation in fact, the German people said, "Then we can believe nothing."

There is a certain amount of impatience on the part of the people because they are not informed on events as soon as they happen. There may be a feeling that the Government is not telling as much as should be told. But official statements are not questioned. The people believe they are being told the truth.

In this almost universal confidence on the part of the nation, the Government has an asset of incalculable value. To undermine that confidence, even in the slightest degree, will be to weaken the national defense in a measure almost fatal. Better to be late than to be wrong about facts.—*Christian Advocate*, Chicago.

The Wide Horizon

Churches and the War

(From the Religious News Service)

NEW YORK

The Administration is plainly concerned about the reluctance of American church groups to go all-out for the war effort. President Roosevelt reflected the Government's concern in an unprecedented step last week. He wired the Northern Baptist Convention, in session at Cleveland, indicating that he would like to see "the mighty force of your splendid body squarely behind the prosecution of the war." The timing of this message was especially important. It was received on the last day of the convention, after the delegates had refused to adopt three separate resolutions which would have committed the convention to support of the war effort.

The President's last-minute request to the convention is believed to be the first of its kind ever placed before a major religious body. The convention met it by adopting a qualified statement on the war, which said: "We express our willingness to do everything for the welfare of our country, within the full sanction of our individual consciences, to achieve a Christian victory, and to secure for the world a just and lasting peace, regardless of personal cost or sacrifice."

* * *

The Baptist convention was the third current major religious gathering at which the relationship of the denominational body to the war effort was a subject of debate. Prior to the Baptist action, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, meeting in Milwaukee, adopted a strong resolution in support of the war, then reconsidered and rejected it. The statement finally adopted renounced militarism, but described the war as a necessary conflict, and pledged the Assembly to pray and work for a righteous victory and an enduring peace.

At the Southern Presbyterian convention in Knoxville a flurry over the war situation developed when a telegram of greeting from the Presbyterian Church in Canada was read. Normally, a courteous reply would have been drafted, and the matter closed. The Canadian message, however, referred to the war as a crusade in which North America was united in a great effort against barbarism and infidelity. Objections from the floor were raised, some commissioners asserting that the wire placed the Southern Prebyterian Church in a compromising position, since church doctrine prevents the denomination from becoming involved in political matters.

A prominent church leader who was an official commissioner to the Presbyterian U. S. A. General Assembly, a visitor at the Presbyterian U. S. (Southern) Assembly and in close touch with the Northern Baptist convention, said that all three groups were "exceptionally sensitive to being too completely identified with any national cause."

He described the attitude of the three bodies somewhat as follows: The function of the Church is different from that of the State. The Church must not beat drums, feel obliged to work up a war hysteria, nor be called upon to bless war.

On the other hand, according to this observer, the religious bodies expressed a readiness to do all in their power to support the Government—short of flag-waving—to minister to members of the armed forces and their people, to work for the establishment of permanent world order and to maintain attitudes of confidence in the final outcome.

* * *

But government officials, while acknowledging the sincerity and good purpose of the churches, fear the Axis will exploit any anti-war feeling which manifests itself among religious groups. They believe this factor has not been sufficiently taken into consideration by church leaders.

While the Christian Century, influential non-denominational weekly, has accused the Treasury Department of putting churches "on the spot" in connection with sales of war bonds, the Office of Facts and Figures is showing an awareness of religious scruples.

In a statement to editors of a number of church papers by Archibald MacLeish, Director of the O. F. F., he denied a "rumor" to the effect that the Government agency has attempted to enlist religious persons "in a campaign of hatred against our enemies."

"Campaigns of personal hatred—of hatred for whole nations of human beings—are as disgusting to me as they could possibly be to anyone," Mr. MacLeish said. "There is a clear difference between the hatred of persons and the hatred of evil—a difference which, as I have always understood it, the Christian tradition clearly recognizes, since it enjoins the hatred of evil but forbids the hatred of persons."

Contrasting with organized church groups, individual clergymen give substantial support to war effort: Page 3.

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